

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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## THE WAR:

### AS AFFECTING INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

THE European interests of the War are numerous and complicated; but the perils and difficulties which it will create are by no means confined to one portion or one hemisphere of the globe. The presence and power of Great Britain are felt in every quarter of the world. Our possessions are so large, and our political and commercial relations with other States so varied and so extensive, that it is impossible for us to wage war against any first-rate Power without creating a concussion whose effects may be felt in the remotest regions. Already the War embraces Europe and Asia; and circumstances may occur by which not only America, but even Australia, may be drawn within its vortex.

As regards India, the Czar is quite aware how sensitive the British people are on everything that appertains to the stability and splendour of their power in that great dependency. With dominions which have Prussia and Austria upon one line of frontier, and China and Tartary upon another, the Czar is in one sense as much our neighbour in the East as he is in the West. There can be no doubt, if he do not in the present stage of the conflict attack us on the side of our Indian possessions, that it is for want of the power, and not of the will. It is certain that intrigues and manoeuvres of every kind are employed in his behalf in all the countries that lie between Egypt and India; and that he has more especially directed his efforts to embroil us with our old enemy, Dost Mahomed, and to induce the Shah of Persia

to take up arms against Turkey. That he has not made similar efforts in China is, perhaps, only attributable to the fact that China is at this moment in the throes of a sanguinary revolution, and utterly unable to be operated upon, for want of a Government having power to negotiate. In estimating the future complexities of the War, those which may be evolved in Central Asia should not be lost sight of. They have, we may be sure, attracted the attention not only of the Home, but of the Indian Government. The rumour brought by the last Overland Mail, that the Czar had actually concluded treaties of alliance with Khiva and Bokhara; and that he had prevailed upon the Shah of Persia to declare war against the Ottoman Porte, is no doubt a *canard*, invented by Russian agents, with the view of distracting the public mind in England and France, and filling it with exaggerated ideas of the vast powers and resources of Russian diplomacy. But it is likely to fail of its effect—however much it may suit the temper and pursuits of Englishmen, in India, to give it credence. The Czar has chosen to give the war a religious character; and such Mahomedan allies as Dost Mahomed, the Shah of Persia, and the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara, whom he would be delighted to attach to his cause, are far more likely to be repelled than to be attracted, by his onslaught against the territory of an unoffending Mahomedan Sovereign. These Powers can have no sympathy, either with his political or his religious objects. The hostility of the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara counts for as little as their friendship—and would be a matter of small

moment either to Turkey or her Allies. The hostility of Persia might be more embarrassing; and it is not unlikely that its corrupt and effete Court may, by means of Russian bribery—present or prospective—take the suicidal course of lending itself to the enemy of its power and its faith. It is certain that the Czar is endeavouring to accomplish this end. It will be unfortunate for Persia if he succeed; but it is scarcely to be anticipated that it will very greatly derange the plans of the Allies. Dost Mahomed would be a mere formidable foe; but our Indian Government and its gallant army would be quite sufficient to deal with him, in case of emergency, without causing any drain of men or money from Great Britain. Our Indian Empire can defend itself; and the Czar will have too much to do on the Danube and in Circassia, to spare either a rouble or a Cossack for a war on our Indian frontier. He has, it appears, two or three, if not a greater number of ships of war in the Chinese and Japanese waters; and we may expect to hear, as one result of the War, which he has forced England to declare against him, that these vessels, whatever their number will be forthwith captured. Our naval squadron in the East is reported to have been long on the look-out, and to have only awaited the arrival of the official declaration of war, to pounce upon and seize them.

Some alarm has been expressed with reference to the defenceless state of Australia. The Czar has two ships of war in the Pacific; and their commanders might as easily destroy Sydney or Melbourne, as Admirals Hamelin and Dundas could have de-



"THE BALTIC FLEET POST-OFFICE," ON BOARD H.M.S. "THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

stroyed Odessa, if they had been so disposed. The Russian Government does not intend to carry on the war in the merciful manner of which we have set it the example. Perhaps there has been already too much of this ill-bestowed mercy. Many persons are of opinion that it would have proved more merciful in the long run, if our fleets had not left a stone standing in Odessa. However that may be, we are not to expect that the Russian cruisers in the Pacific will spare the cities of Australia, if they have a chance of firing a shot into them. Against this danger it behoves our Government to be provided. Two or three, or half a dozen ships might be spared for the purpose; and the knowledge that they were within reach would not only encourage the Australian authorities to help themselves, but might induce the Russian vessels to look out for safer quarters, beyond the reach of our artillery.

We regret to see that in America, men speaking and writing the English language are to be found who openly advocate the cause of the Czar, and urge the people of the United States to take a part in the quarrel against Great Britain. In Canada, the remote probability that an attack against our power might be aimed by the Czar in that region, has excited a feeling of the intensest loyalty and patriotism. The Czar—if his resources both in men and money were not fully taxed in Europe and Asia—might, perhaps, land twenty or thirty thousand men in Canada—supposing always that he had ships to convey them, and that the British fleet did not capture the whole of them *in transitu*. But if double or treble the number were safely landed in Canada or New Brunswick, the feeling of the people is such that not a man of them would escape destruction. The very women and children would become soldiers against them; and the invasion would become as melancholy a story as Napoleon's invasion of Russia. In the United States we firmly believe that the ill-feeling against this country is confined to one class—that portion of the Irish Roman Catholic immigration which is still led by such fellows as John Mitchel. These people seem to hate England in proportion to the advantages which Ireland is now enjoying from their absence, and, with a demoniac spirit, make it a principle never to forgive a benefit received. By their agency a rumour has been extensively fomented in the United States, that Spain has been induced to join the alliance of Great Britain and France in defence of Turkey, upon condition of receiving their assistance against the United States in defence of Cuba. The Cuban question is a sore point in America. Even the opponents of Slavery, who object to the conquest of Cuba, would object even more strongly to the interference or dictation of any European Power in such a quarrel. Our American cousins may be assured that, whatever may be the opinions entertained in this country on the policy, wise or unwise, upon which a section of the American people have set their hearts, of seizing and annexing the "Queen of the Antilles," there is not a shadow of truth in the allegation that such an arrangement has been countenanced either by the people or the Government of this country. The alliance of Spain is scarcely worth purchasing at any price, and to purchase it at the risk of quarrelling with the United States of America, would be an act of madness which no British statesman would ever dream of. The whole story is a wicked invention. The Irish in the United States are a troublesome party. Great Britain is happy in being relieved of them; for Ireland began to prosper as soon as these fierce brawlers and agitators removed themselves from the way of the well-disposed population. The real Americans are too sensible to be led astray by the fabrications of such incorrigible malcontents. The people of America fully understand all the reasons and all the objects of the war. Their sympathies are where they ought to be—on the side of justice and civilisation; and were England and France to stand in need of their assistance—which, happily, they do not—they might safely reckon upon the alliance of the United States, in resistance to Russian barbarism and spoliation. The Cuban question—however much the disaffected Irish Papists in the Union may desire it—will not interrupt the harmony between Great Britain and America. The Allies of Turkey do not require the aid of Spain; and if they did, they would not purchase it by such an act of folly as the friends of the Czar would wish them to be guilty of.

#### "THE BALTIC FLEET POST-OFFICE."

The postal arrangement for the delivery of letters in the Baltic Fleet has of late been a very prolific subject of complaint; and of the interest which it excites the Engraving upon the preceding page is a faithful illustration; it being the effect of the Fleet remaining for nearly a month without the delivery of any letters or newspapers. The scene is on board the *Duke of Wellington* steam-ship, thus described by the Correspondent who has favoured us with the Sketch:—

The arrival of letters from England causes great excitement on board. The bags are handed out of the boat, and put under a screen which is got up for the purpose. Here there are plenty of volunteers for sorting: the names of the different ships are chalked on the deck, and each person takes so many ships, and looks out when their names are sung out by the people sorting the general mass. One officer is excused expressly to do duty as Postmaster-General. When all are finished, the anxiously-looked-out-for signal is made, "Send boat for letters!"

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Sir J. Graham recapitulated the details of the arrangements which have been effected for the conveyance of letters to and from the British navies and army in the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, and Turkey respectively. For the Baltic fleet a mail is made up in London every Tuesday, the letters being transmitted via Belgium and Prussia to Danzig, whither Sir C. Napier has been instructed to dispatch every Friday a steamer, to meet and convey the correspondence to the fleet. The postage on letters not exceeding the half-ounce in weight amounts to 8d. for officers' letters—that sum being made up by a charge of 3d. for the British, 1d. for the Belgian, and 2d. for the Prussian rate. Seamen and soldiers receive their letters for 5d., the British rate being reduced in their behalf to a halfpenny, and the remainder paid over to Belgium and Prussia, who allow no distinction in the charge on account of differences in the rank of the recipients. Besides this weekly despatch, letters are now sent by all ships of war or other Government vessels that are or may be sent to join the fleet, at a charge of 1d. to the seamen and soldiers, and of 6d. to officers. Of such opportunities there occurred three in March, three in April, and five in May: and due notice will always be given of the sailing of any vessels in future in time for the public to take advantage of the circumstances. With regard to letters from the Baltic fleet Sir C. Napier has been instructed to send a steamer regularly once a fortnight to England, so as to keep up a regular communication. Letters to the Black Sea fleet and the army in Turkey are now sent six times every month through France, enjoying all the facilities, and sent at the same charges provided by the French Government for their own troops, viz., three pence a piece for all letters under a quarter of an ounce in weight. Soldiers' and sailors' letters are also conveyed at the same privileged rate of one penny, by the fortnightly Oriental steamer from Southampton to Alexandria, and thence by such casual opportunities as may offer to their ultimate destination. The complaints of delay and overcharge which have been made, have been principally owing to the fact that the letters in question have been addressed to a particular locality instead of generally to the fleet, the postal authorities being consequently obliged to forward them through the usual route and at the customary charge.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

A personage, whose position, intelligence, and means of obtaining information in all the political matters of interest of the day, render any opinion emitted by him as worthy of the utmost attention, expresses an idea that the last private conferences between Austria and Russia have been of a nature to widen the breach forming between them, and to induce the former Power to incline to adopt, ere long, a decisive course against the latter, naturally drawing on Prussia to join in the same line of politics and action. The person in question even predicts that the measure adopted by the Two Powers will be conducted with the utmost energy and vigour that it is possible to exert—their object being, once the war entered upon, to bring it to the most rapid conclusion. *Nous verrons.* Meanwhile, we trust that our informant may have indeed the good foundation he claims for the conclusions he has drawn.

The public have been a good deal interested, not to say amused, of late, by various letters and paragraphs in the daily press on the subject of the young and already highly popular composer, M. Léon Regnier, and M. Alexander Dumas. M. Regnier drew an unlucky number in the conscription. M. Dumas—whose kind heart and artistic sympathies were awakened, first, by a letter from M. Emile de Girardin, then heightened by an interview with the young composer and his father—resolved, and on the spot promised, that the affair should be satisfactorily arranged—*ful dit, ful fait*—without loss of time. A subscription list was opened at the office of the *Mousquetaire*, M. Dumas' journal: M. Dumas wrote to everybody, and published everybody's answer; published bulletins of the state of the subscription; related his interviews and conferences; made appeals in public and in private; and, in short, so bestirred himself, that not only subscriptions came pouring in, but more than one *remplaçant*, fired with a generous ardour, came to offer himself gratis to take the place of M. Regnier. Circumstances have, however, rendered any sacrifice unnecessary: the young artiste's freedom has been obtained through another channel. But M. Dumas' exertions have none the less contributed to excite for him an interest and sympathy which cannot fail to aid his artistic career in no small degree. It is remarked, with much regret, that in many of the provinces the proportion of able-bodied men fit to enter the service is unusually small. In one canton in the Côte d'Or, whose contingent was 46, among a hundred young men who drew for the conscription, but 41 were found capable of joining the army: in many other parts nearly a similar result has been observed; in several instances it has been found impossible to furnish the stated contingent.

The Minister of Marine received on the 22nd ult. a large drawing, representing the bombardment of Odessa, executed on board of one of the French ships on the spot. This work, which is admirably performed, and is said to be an exact representation of the scene, has been lithographed by order of the Government, and is likely to have a most extensive circulation.

The agitation respecting the Sunday's repose increases, instead of diminishing. Various associations having been formed to further so laudable an object, a spirit of opposition inclines to the adoption of a contradictory movement, and the Government even views with some solicitude the possibility of a certain degree of excitement and ill-feeling resulting from these counteracting influences. It declines, meanwhile, pronouncing openly in favour of either party, though tending, by example, to encourage that which favours the Sabbath rest.

Bou Maza, formerly the opponent, now the partisan, of France, has addressed to the Emperor a most original and characteristic letter, demanding permission to join in the Oriental expedition; we regret that our space does not admit of its insertion.

Two most melancholy instances of mental alienation have, within a very short space of time, occurred in the ranks of the public press, in the persons of MM. Frédéric Degeorges and de Julvécourt. Both were men remarkable for talent, zeal, energy, and conduct. The former was a warm partisan of the Emperor when a prisoner at Ham; and we believe his Imperial Majesty has taken a certain interest in his case, and expressed an inclination to aid in any manner that could be suggested, in lightening the terrible affliction which has fallen upon him.

An instance of the kindness of heart of the Empress cannot fail to be interesting. At a representation of "La Bonne Aventur," the farewell piece of Frédéric Lemaître, at the Gaité, her Majesty was particularly struck by the talent and intelligence of a child, whose precocious genius has already made it popular in various other pieces at different theatres. This interest, leading her to make inquiries as to the family and position of the little prodigy, she learnt that its father, an actor of some merit and excellent character—M. Dubreuil—had been compelled to leave the stage, in consequence of having had his leg crushed in endeavouring to save the child from being run over by a carriage. The Empress has used her influence to obtain for M. Dubreuil a place in one of the administrations of State.

At the meeting of the *Corps Législatif*, on the 20th ult., the subject of the introduction of a dog-tax being brought forward, it was greeted with universal hilarity, and became the ground of innumerable pleasantries; why or wherefore, it goes beyond our sagacity to discover. We trust yet to see a measure so essential to public safety and comfort established, but we fear the unaccountable and ridiculous prejudice which certainly, among the many, exists against it, will long retard its adoption.

Certain difficulties, relating to the execution of the new Boulevard Marceau, have been by a company, overcome, and ere long the gigantic works of demolition necessary, the purpose are to be commenced.

On Queen Victoria's birthday a grand dinner took place at the English Embassy, which was attended by nearly all the most distinguished members of the English aristocracy at present in Paris, besides several foreigners of rank and position.

The Emperor has presented M. Théodore Ducos, the Minister of Marine, a magnificent naval picture, representing the vessel, the *Napoléon*.

THE ALLIED ARMIES.—Marshal St. Arnaud has been named Generalissimo of the Anglo-French and Turkish armies.

GENERAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS reached Paris from Marseilles, on Tuesday, and proceeded at once to St. Cloud, where he was received by the Emperor in private audience. He has been replaced by M. Benedetti, as *Chargé*, at Constantinople.

THE EASTERN COMMISSARIAT.—I can distinctly assert, that the troops themselves evince anything but a tendency to grumble. Their ordinary rations consist of 1½ lb. of bread and 1 lb. of meat daily. The bread is not so snowy as the most delicate manufacture of Belgravia; but it is sound and sweet; and the hue is nearly similar to good English country "home-made." The meat, too, is sweet and tender; and, though true it be, that *tousjours mouton* is not quite so pleasant as if varied with a little beef, the men cheerfully dispose themselves to the necessities of the case, and are often heard to declare that their fare is preferable to what they got at home. They are becoming quite adepts in cooking their rations "to the utmost advantage," and contrive to compound sundry savoury dishes out of the most simple materials. The commissariat arrangements for the issue of provisions, wood, &c. are excellent. The distribution takes place every morning at five o'clock, with as much punctuality as if some barrack yard at the West-end of London were the scene of the operations. Most comfortable, too, is the emotion produced by the actual arrival of the long-looked-for ale and porter. This welcome accession to the supplies is now in store, and, when issued, will do infinite good, by diminishing the temptation to imbibe the poisonous mixtures sold here in the disguise of wines and spirits. It is considered likely that Lord Raglan will limit the *per capitum* issue of malt liquor to three half-pints daily.—*Letter from Scutari.*

### THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

We have received the following from our Special Correspondent at Schumla, accompanying some characteristic Sketches of scenery and incident, which we shall publish in an early Number. The letter of the 13th of May, to which these few words are a postscript, has never reached us;—an accident, or a theft, for which we are doubtless indebted to the post-office officials of some place between Schumla and Vienna:—

SCHUMLA, May 15.

I must so far correct my despatch of the 13th as to say that the Russians are not at Belgradchik, but have moved some infantry from Rassofo to Bihik, within six hours of Silistria, on the side of the river.

#### THE BOMBARDMENT OF SILISTRIA.

THE eyes of Europe and Asia are still directed to this fortress, which, up to the latest despatches, continued to hold out manfully against the Russians. On the 16th, Mussa Pacha ordered all warehouses exposed to the shells of the enemy, and all buildings of every kind, and trees outside of the town, which might have afforded them shelter, to be destroyed. In the interior of the fortress intrenchments have been thrown up, from which it may be inferred that Mussa Pacha intends to defend the place to the last, even if the walls should be destroyed. A telegraphic despatch from Belgrade, of the 29th, states that the Russians had attacked Silistria with all the force available at that point, from the Danube and by land, and had been repulsed four times. The rumour that Mussa Pacha had offered to capitulate was a Russian invention. He has declared that, rather than surrender, he will blow up the fortress. The *Journal des Débats*, speaking of the alleged imminent danger of the fortress being taken, says:—

If we may judge of the present by the past, the fall of Silistria ought not to be regarded as imminent. In 1828, after a siege of more than sixty days, the Russians were obliged to retire; and in 1829 they did not get possession of it until forty-four days after the trenches were opened. According to the last accounts the regular works of approach had only just begun. In the last war Silistria was only defended by a fortified wall; whereas, since that period, four large detached forts have been added to the defences of the place. In 1824 and 1829 the garrison of Silistria was only composed of from 8000 to 10,000 irregular soldiers, while now it has 20,000 regular troops. All these reasons must tend to inspire the belief that the place cannot be on the point of being taken, but the fortune of arms and the chances of war are so great that in such a case, more perhaps than in any other, reliance can alone be placed on *faits accomplis*.

A Vienna despatch, dated Schumla, May 23, states that Omar Pacha had concentrated his troops with the intention of relieving Silistria. A despatch from Schumla, May 26, says "auxiliary troops are at Beyardschik—vanguard at Mussabeg. Paskiewitch has countermanded reinforcements from Bucharest and Idralla, probably intending to raise the siege of Silistria." The communications between Schumla and Silistria were open on the 26th.

#### GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VARNA.

The most important item of intelligence in the letters from Constantinople of May 20, is the announcement that a general Council of War was about to be held at Varna, for the purpose of deciding as to the final steps to be taken before opening the campaign. On the 18th May the Grand Admiral, the Seraskier, and Agia Pacha, the newly-appointed Commissary-General, with a numerous staff, embarked in the *Chepper*; Marshal St. Arnaud in the *Berthollet*; Lord Raglan and Rear-Admiral Boxer in the *Caradoc*. These three steamers proceeded in company to Varna; from thence the *Caradoc* was to be detached to the fleets that are cruising in front of Sebastopol, and would give notice to Admirals Dundas and Hamelin to join the Conference. On the other hand, Omar Pacha will quit Schumla for Varna. The great object of the Conference is to inquire into the best measures to be employed against the enemy. Among other rumours, it is said that an army of 30,000 or 40,000 men will be voted for the siege of Sebastopol; but nothing definite can be known until after the breaking up of the Conference, and probably not even then.

Lord De Ros, who had recently been to Varna, had returned with a very encouraging account of the "ways and means" there available for the accommodation of troops. He reports a capital site for encampment, the convenient vicinity of large quantities of horned cattle—a much-to-be-desiderated addition to the present military bill of fare, in which beef figures as an item not very substantial. Another pleasant chapter in his Lordship's budget of intelligence was, that provisions are comparatively cheap at Varna. This latter fact, however, it is well to recollect, represents the state of the case before the influx of our besetting compatriots, and might be considerably modified when demand begins to act upon supply.

In military circles at Scutari, it was confidently expected that, should Lord Raglan's conclusions respecting Varna coincide with those of Lord De Ros, an order would issue for the immediate embarkation of two divisions; the first of which would be the light division, under Sir George Brown, to be followed by the first division, under the Duke of Cambridge, and the second division, under Sir De Lacy Evans. The divisions just named were personally inspected by Lord Raglan a little before he left. It is, indeed, said that the Guards had significant hints that nine or ten days at the very farthest would be the utmost limit of their stay at Scutari. Later intelligence, however, speaks as if their destination would be inland rather than along the coast.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople of the 22nd, states that, at the military council held at Varna, it was decided that the Allied troops should proceed to Adrianople. Marshal St. Arnaud had left Varna for Schumla on the 30th. Lord Raglan was then at Varna, and the combined fleets were lying off Balchick.

#### THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

The fleets appear to be still cruising before Sebastopol. For some days there had been a heavy fog, and the French and English vessels had to keep up a constant ringing of bells and firing of guns, to prevent running foul of each other. The cable which is put across the mouth of Sebastopol is described as consisting of a number of chain-cables twisted together, and secured on each side by strong masonry, and is hoisted by capstans. From its being formed of separate chains, it would be sufficiently strong to keep out a steamer or any vessel going at full speed.

Two French and two English steamers were cruising along the coast of Circassia, watching for prizes. Sir Edmund Lyons, who was sent along the coast with a squadron to destroy the Russian forts, was said to have taken Kaffa. The Russians, finding that they cannot defend the seaboard of Circassia, on account of the blockade, and being unable to obtain assistance by land, have destroyed the forts of Anapa, Soukoum-Kalé, and Ghelenjick, and are said to be marching towards the main body of the army of the Caucasus. According to one report 1500 Russian soldiers were made prisoners by the Circassians, who have taken possession of the fortresses and appointed a Provisional Government.

#### NEGOTIATIONS WITH SWEDEN.

The exchange of couriers between London and Stockholm is said to have been very frequent lately. Two special messengers passed through Hamburg on the 23rd ult.—one coming from London, the other from Stockholm; both were the bearers of despatches for the respective Governments. Important negotiations are said to be pending between the two Courts; and we may expect to learn shortly the decisive result.

According to a letter from Stockholm, of the 18th, in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, the Swedo-Norwegi fleet, at present in the Baltic, consists of the *Charles XIII.*, the *Oscar*, each of 90 guns; of six sailing frigates—the *Destinée*, *Eugénie*, *Josephine*, *Chapman*, *Freija*, and *Desideria*; of two steam-corvettes, and of a steam advice-ship. In addition, a number of vessels are being armed at Carlscrona. The Swedish and Norwegian squadron is under the orders of Rear-Admiral Krusenstjerna, and the chief of his staff is Prince Oscar, Duke of Osbrogothia, son of the King. The Prince, who is twenty-four years of age, has been recently promoted to the rank of post-captain, and is an officer of acknowledged merit. At Stockholm two divisions of gun-boats have been prepared, as have also steamers to accompany them. One of the divisions has recently been sent to Gothland to exercise.

The *Fædreland*, the organ of the national party in Denmark, contained an enthusiastic leading article, last Saturday, in favour of a Northern Alliance with the Western Powers against Russia. "Without the co-operation of the North," it fears that "England and France will, at last, be compelled to deliver the Baltic and Denmark up to Russia." A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen, of the 31st ult., states that a *coup d'état* has taken place in Denmark.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

All that was known at Copenhagen, up to Sunday last, was, that on the 23rd May Sir Charles Napier lay before Hango Point, prepared to bombard the fortress Gustafsvern. The *Austerlitz* was with him, and also Rear-Admiral Chads, on board the *St. Jean d'Acre*, Rear-Admiral Plumridge, with the flying squadron, had been sent on special service up to the Gulf of Bothnia. Admiral Corry lay at Gottska Sandos.

Other accounts say that cannonading was heard on Monday, the 22nd, in the direction of the fleet. A despatch in the *Moniteur* states that three English steamers had destroyed the detached outworks of Hango; and that Admiral Napier intended to attack Gustafsvern on the 23rd.

The *Lubeck Journal* states that the Russian fleet left Cronstadt on the 9th, and that a naval conflict was considered imminent. This, however, is contradicted by the statement of the captain of a Russian merchant-vessel, which left Cronstadt on the 11th ult. He informed the officers of the *Driver* steamer, who boarded his vessel, that there were at that time twenty-seven Russian ships-of-the-line ready to sail at Cronstadt, and eleven at Helsingfors.

Up to the 19th nothing had occurred to interrupt the regular course of navigation at Cronstadt, merchant vessels belonging to neutral powers entering and leaving as usual. By order of the Grand Duke Constantine, who commands that fortress, as well as all the coast on the Gulf, the wives and children of the soldiers of the garrison were not allowed to remain in the town. The Government, however, had undertaken to find them food and lodging until the conclusion of the war.

The illustration of Hango, in our Journal of last week, was especially opportune. We now learn, from a letter in the *Morning Herald*, that the *Arrogant* has been closely blockading the ports on the Finnish side of the Gulf, but without seeing a man-of-war, and but few merchantmen.

From the top of Renscar Lighthouse (says the letter) we had a good look into Helsingfors, counted the men-of-war at anchor in the road, and ascertained the existence of a channel inside the island between Hango and that fort. We looked in at Hango, and stood in as far as prudence would allow. The guns of the forts were all manned, and we could distinguish bodies of men moving about the sand, and with mounted officers. Hango is full of troops, and has been strengthened with additional batteries, one of which mounts eleven guns. The communication with Helsingfors being open, they will no doubt continue making additions as long as they can. The old forts will not stand many broadsides. They are of brick masonry, with guns *en barbette*, but not numerous. They stand on small rocky islands, of which they form almost a part. The best way to reduce them will be downright battering till every gun is silenced. There is no room for land operations of any sort. In less than six days after you receive this you will hear that the sound of our cannon has rattled over the waters of the Gulf of Finland, from Dago to Hango.

## THE GREEK INSURRECTION AND KING OTHO.

We have news from Athens to the 26th. The Ministers had given in their resignation, and King Otho had declared that he could decide upon nothing without the concurrence of his Cabinet. By this trick the silly Monarch, who did not know very well what to do, hoped to gain a little delay. He also threatened to leave the capital and set out for Lamia; the Ambassadors of Prussia and Russia declared their intention to follow him. In order to put an end to the present dangerous state of things, the Ambassadors of France and England insisted upon obtaining from his Majesty an engagement to observe a strict neutrality and to nominate a new Ministry.

Fortunately for their purpose, while these negotiations were in progress, sixteen English and French ships arrived, and the troops on board them disembarked and occupied the positions of the Piræus and its neighbourhood. At the same time the Greek ships hauled down their flags, the King signed the engagement, and the Ambassadors of the Western Powers presented for his Majesty's acceptance the list of a new Cabinet, which would no doubt be accepted, unless the Queen of Greece, who is strongly in favour of Russia, should be able to persuade her weak-minded husband to leave Athens, as he threatened, and put himself at the head of the Russo-Greek movement.

The following list of a new Cabinet has been circulated:—Mavrocordato, President and Finance Minister; Palandrios, Interior; Pericles Argyropoulos, Foreign Affairs; Kalergi, War; Petoalis, Justice.

The following are the principal demands contained in the notes presented by the English and French Ministers:—

1. The King of Greece and his Government must make known to the Greek nation, clearly and with all proper publicity, that it is their intention to observe a strict neutrality in the Eastern question.
2. They must disavow, in the most formal manner and with the greatest publicity, all that has hitherto taken place.
3. The most rigorous measures must be adopted to prevent recruiting for the free corps, and also to put down those which have been formed.
4. To recall all Greek subjects who may have taken part in the insurrection in the Turkish provinces, and to punish them severely in case of disobedience.
5. Not to give any leave of absence, or to accept any resignation, where there is any reason to suppose that the party intends to take part in the insurrection.
6. To publish the protocol of Vienna of the 7th of April, which secures the integrity of Turkey.

In the event of the Greek Government not giving a satisfactory reply, the Powers will take the necessary measures to compel it. The knowledge of these notes had caused considerable sensation at Athens.

The French and English Governments having given full explanations to that of Austria with respect to the joint expedition which they have been obliged to send to Greece, the Cabinet of Vienna has replied that it coincides entirely with the views taken of the affair by the two Governments; that it blames the conduct of King Otho and his advisers energetically; and that it fully approves of the measures adopted to bring that Sovereign to reason.

A letter from the Greek General Tzavellas, which has appeared in the French papers, goes far to establish the complicity of the Greek Government in his invasion of Turkey. In this epistle, addressed to an influential party at Athens, Tzavellas adverts to his correspondence with the Greek Minister of War: he complains bitterly that he has only received 23,000 francs, and has been obliged to expend 40,000; and he suggests a plan for moving the 1st and 11th regiments of the Greek army to the frontier, with permission to the soldiers *deserter fortuitement*, their pay being assured them. These are the most important points in the letter, but the whole document is remarkable for the light it throws upon the unprincipled, mean, intriguing, frivolous, and mercenary spirit which animates the Greek incendiaries who have been trying to stir up mobs and riots in the frontier provinces of Turkey. Tzavellas's complaint that he is insufficiently supplied with money deserves the attention of the Greek subscribers in London and Manchester to the subscription fund for the Greek brigades in Epirus and Thessaly. It is clear that their remittances have been embezzled at Athens. The old proverb about "honour among thieves" does not appear to hold good in modern Greece.

## ANOTHER AUXILIARY OF THE SULTAN.

As a result of several interviews between the Minister of Foreign Affairs for France and Count Raffo, Minister of the Bey of Tunis, the Tunisian Government has undertaken to send an auxiliary corps to Constantinople.

This corps will consist of four regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery. Each regiment will comprise three battalions of about 800 men. The entire force will number about 10,000 men, 400 horses, and 12 pieces of artillery. The command of this corps will be confided to General Rechid, who was last year sent to Paris on a mission.

## THE UNITED STATES.

The *Africa*, which left New York on the 17th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. There is no news of much interest. The Nebraska Bill, and the quarrel with Cuba, still continued to occupy public attention, but no new aspect is noted as regards either of these two questions. The *Winchester*, emigrant ship, had foundered at sea, and 500 passengers and the crew were saved by the steam-ship *Washington*.

The Russian prisoners taken in the different prizes, and sent, from time to time, on board the *Crocodile*, lying off the Tower, to the number of forty, have obtained employment in the British merchant service. The only prisoners now on board the *Crocodile* are those just received from the *Argo*.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
May 26	29.634	64.8	43.8	52.4	- 2.8	63	S.W. & S.	0.15
" 27	29.591	59.7	44.2	50.4	- 5.1	88	S.W.	0.43
" 28	29.693	62.8	43.0	52.5	- 3.2	72	S.W.	0.55
" 29	29.592	60.6	41.5	49.7	- 6.2	85	S.W.	0.21
" 30	29.742	64.5	45.0	53.5	- 2.7	74	S.W.	0.04
" 31	29.919	69.1	42.8	56.0	- 6.4	63	S.W.	0.00
June 1	29.869	69.7	42.9	56.8	+ 0.3	65	N.E.	0.05

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The corrected reading of the barometer decreased from 29.63 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.59 inches by the 27th; increased to 29.69 inches by the 28th; decreased to 29.51 inches by the 29th; increased to 29.92 inches by the 31st; and decreased to 29.78 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.714 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 52.7°, being 2.9° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 28.2°, being the difference between the lowest reading on May 29, and the highest on June 1.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 21.1°.

Hail fell on the first five days of the week; the fall on the 27th being very heavy; on the 28th a thunder-storm occurred, and on the 30th thunder was heard; but lightning was not seen. With the exception of the last two days, when it was fine and dry, the week has been unsettled and showery, the air being in gentle motion only.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than one inch and four-tenths.

For the month of May the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 29.839 inches. The highest temperature during the month was 70°, on the 17th and 20th; and the lowest was 34.5°, on the 20th. The range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 35.5°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 63.3°, and of all the lowest by night was 42°. The mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 21.3°. The mean temperature of the month was 51.6°, being 1.7° below the average of the corresponding month during 38 years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 47.6°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 43.5°. The mean degree of humidity was 76 (complete saturation being represented by 100). The fall of rain during the month was 3.6 inches.

Lewisham, June 2, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending May 27, the births of 860 boys, and of 787 girls, were registered. The numbers for the same week in the preceding nine years were 701, and 671 respectively. The number of deaths registered within the same week was 1143, exceeding the average of ten years, corrected for the increase of population, by 127.

CONVERSATION OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday evening the President, James Simpson, Esq., gave the annual conversation, which was attended by the leading men of science, artists, and their patrons. The fine theatre and the drawing-rooms, in the house of the institution in Great George-street, Westminster, were prepared with great taste for the occasion. The walls were hung with some choice pictures by Etty and Landseer, and other distinguished artists; and upon the tables were some exquisite productions in metal-work, and the ceramic arts. In the theatre, the exhibition of working models was very attractive, including that of the *Tiger* steamship, and Farratt's life-raft. Upon the central table, the display of war inventions excited much interest; the rifles and pistols were numerous; among the latter was Jones's patent repeating pistol, with four to twelve barrels, in which the revolving motion is entirely superseded, and the operation of cocking for the whole number of discharges is performed at the time of loading. The lighting and ventilation of the theatre was most efficient; and the entire arrangement, under the superintendence of Mr. C. Manby, F.R.S., the able Secretary of the Institution, received high commendation. The rooms were crowded throughout the evening.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the members of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, was held at the Central School-room, Westminster, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The attendance was exceedingly small. The total number of schools now in union with the society amounts to 10,202. Of these 182 have been added during the last year. From the training institutions in Manchester-buildings, and in Smith-square, 63 masters and 88 mistresses have been sent out since the date of the last report to take charge of schools.

CONSECRATION OF THE LAMBETH NEW BURIAL-GROUND.—The solemn and imposing ceremony of consecrating the new burial-ground for the extensive parish of Lambeth was performed on Tuesday afternoon, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of most of the parochial officers and a great number of influential parishioners. The spot selected for burying the dead of this parish is situated in Garrett-lane, between Tooting and the Wandsworth road, and comprises thirty acres of land—twenty acres to be appropriated for the interment of members of the Church of England, and the remaining ten acres for the burying of Dissenters. The whole is undergoing a thorough drainage, and in the course of a year or two, when properly laid out with trees and shrubs, will present anything but an unpleasant appearance. The Legislature having wisely ordered that every burial-ground in the parish of Lambeth should be closed from this day, in future the interments must take place in this ground.

VISIT OF THE JUDGES TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Sunday last, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term, the Judges, attended by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and other civic functionaries, attended Divine Service in the afternoon at St. Paul's Cathedral, in accordance with ancient custom. Of the Judges the following were present, namely:—Barons Parke, Alderson, and Platt; Justices Cresswell and Compton; and Serjeants Manning, Thompson, Miller, and Atkinson. The sermon was preached by the Hon. Montagu Villiers, under the spacious dome of the cathedral. Every accommodation was given to the public by the officers of the cathedral; and the police rendered quiet, but most effective, assistance in preventing any undue intrusion. The service lasted exactly two hours.

CANDLEWICK WARD.—On Tuesday last, the inhabitants of the Ward of Candlewick entertained their respected ex-deputy, Mr. Jeremiah Evans, at a public dinner; on which occasion Sir George Carroll, in their name, presented him with a handsome silver centre-piece, as an acknowledgment of his valuable services in the Court of Common Council for thirty-two years. The plate cost 100 guineas, is designed in excellent taste, and of superior workmanship, by Mr. Clarke, King William-street, City.

FARRINGTON-STREET EXTENSION.—The demolition of a considerable number of houses is in progress in Silver-street, Turnmill-street, Charles-street, Castle-street, and Peter-street, Great Saffron-hill, to clear the ground for the formation of this important thoroughfare. In addition to the above, the Commissioners appointed by the City to carry out this improvement have obtained possession of the houses required to be pulled down in Copple-row, Falcon-place, Ray-street, Hetts-place, Mutton-hill, Vine-street, Onslow-street, and Round-court, and in a few days their demolition will commence.

CHURCH RATES IN KENSINGTON.—The following is the result of the two days' poll of the parish of Kensington:—For the 4d. rate, 886; for the 1d. rate, 318; majority for the 4d. rate, 68.

SUICIDE IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Mr. Francis Norton, Clerk of the Kitchen to her Majesty, committed suicide on Wednesday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, in his own room, at Buckingham Palace. The deceased was about fifty-five years of age, in the prime of life, and had filled the situation of Clerk of the Kitchen, at a salary of £700 a year, for some years past. Previously he had occupied a lower situation in the household, having obtained his original appointment through the influence of the Marquis of Anglesey, then the Earl of Uxbridge, in whose establishment he first commenced his career in a very humble menial capacity.

THE *Cork Constitution* states that a naval squadron is about to be formed, to cruise in the Channel and around the Irish coast.

A NEW "INFERNAL MACHINE."—A tradesman in Elgin has in compliance with a summons from the Board of Ordnance, proceeded to Woolwich for the purpose of submitting to the military authorities there the principles of a destructive engine designed and constructed by him. The instrument is denominated a "Longitudinal Projectile;" it is about four feet in length, may be fired from a cannon, and will "hit to a hair" any object at a distance of five miles. On being shot from the cannon it expands like an umbrella, explodes the moment it alights, and causes instant annihilation to every material for many yards around. It will, it is said, cause the immediate destruction of the largest ship in the world; and one or two charges would, in a few seconds, extirpate the finest army that ever marched to music. No substance beyond "inflammable matter" is used.

## THE CURE OF IDIOCY AND CRETINISM.

Some interesting particulars on this subject have been recently published in a little pamphlet entitled "The Abendberg Institution for Crétins, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, founded by Dr. Guggenbühl." This institution, it appears, is built on the Abendberg, in the Alps, at the height of about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and was founded by Dr. Guggenbühl, in 1842, who has since, under the support of a few influential friends, devoted the best energies of his mind to the difficult career which he has chosen—that of educating idiot children. No case has been too hopeless for this enterprising philanthropist: weak and helpless boys and girls, with vague eyes, and skins wrinkled by premature old age, have, by his fatherly care, been changed within a few months into intelligent and healthful children; creatures, whose only articulation was a moan, have been taught to pronounce the letters of the alphabet; beings almost as low in the scale of existence as the brutes—with little or no sense of smell, taste or touch—and with no idea of food, that it is necessary to eat in order to live, have been rescued from their fearful state by Dr. Guggenbühl, and are many of them in a fair way of becoming sensible, well-behaved, and industrious members of society. A few years back it was the general opinion that idiocy was incurable, and that all we could do for idiots was to pity and protect them. This feeling is even now carried to so great an extent among savages, that they look on these unhappy creatures with a sort of veneration, believing them to be especial favourites of the Great Spirit, who has permitted their souls to remain in heaven, while their bodies undergo the toils and hardships of this world. It shows a benevolent heart that can protect and pity a poor "natural;" but how much greater the benevolence that, instead of sighing at the sight and passing on, can devote the labour of a life to the arduous task of reclaiming these lost children?

The cures effected by Dr. Guggenbühl are numerous and brilliant. The plan adopted is one of common sense, and has for its principal elements fresh air, light, wholesome food, cleanliness, and exercise. When he has succeeded in rendering the body in a fit state to be the dwelling of an intelligent soul—then, and not before, does he commence his labours with respect to the moral and intellectual improvement of his patients. When he has mended the house, and rendered it habitable, he entices the wanderer in by means of kind words and reiterated appeals to the dormant intelligence. Among other means to which he resorts is that of tracing the alphabet in characters of phosphoric light on dark walls, in order that the sense of sight may be quickened, and convey the shapes of the different symbols to the brain. A tube is at the same time placed in the ear, in order that the sound of the strange hieroglyphics glittering before the eye may be made known. The lips are also taught to move in imitation of the master's; and the latent senses of sight, hearing, and speech are thereby awakened into action.

The Institution of the School for Crétins and Idiots, on the Abendberg, was the signal for the institution of many more, and, among others, that of the Mariaburg, near Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, under the patronage of the King and Royal Family; Muhlendorf, in Bavaria, under the patronage of the King and the Archbishop of Munich; and that of Park-house, Highgate, founded in 1847 by subscription, and afterwards set apart for patients for whom fees were paid; another and larger Institution being subsequently formed at Essex-hall, Colchester, for the reception of the poorer and friendless class. The returns of these Institutions are in the highest degree satisfactory, and will, no doubt, tend to the formation of many more of a similar kind throughout the world.

THE SHAKESPEARE JUG.—This interesting relic of our great Dramatic Poet (the "descent" of which is proved by a variety of documents) has just been reproduced by Messrs. Kerr, Bians, and Co., of Worcester; and copies are sold at a moderate rate. The Jug is engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 134, where is related the historical evidence of its having been once in Shakespeare's possession. It is a pretty specimen of Elizabethan pottery, nearly of the same form as the "old blue Worcester jugs," familiar to china collectors: the ornamentation is quaint, and consists of eight compartments, filled with figures of kings and queens; Juno, Mercury, and Fame; warriors in chariots; satyrs, and other figures of singularly grotesque character.

INCREASED SPACE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—(From a Correspondent.)—If the books, instead of being placed upright and labelled on the back, were laid flat and oblong on the shelves, one above another, instead of side by side in the ordinary way, the whole present collection in the British Museum would not fill half the space it does. Neither would there be any inconvenience in such arrangement, since it would be just as easy to label the rims of the leaves as the back of the volume, to direct us to what it contained. Being myself limited for space, I have found the advantage of this system, and beg to recommend it to others with libraries, whose volumes accumulate, but whose space is limited.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The annual apposition of the scholars of St. Paul's School took place in the presence of a large assemblage of the friends of the pupils, on Wednesday. At two o'clock Dr. Kynaston, the High Master, the other masters, and several members of the Mercers' Company, entered the school-room, and were heartily cheered by the boys. The several speeches were delivered with the facility and correctness which usually accompany a careful and precise training.

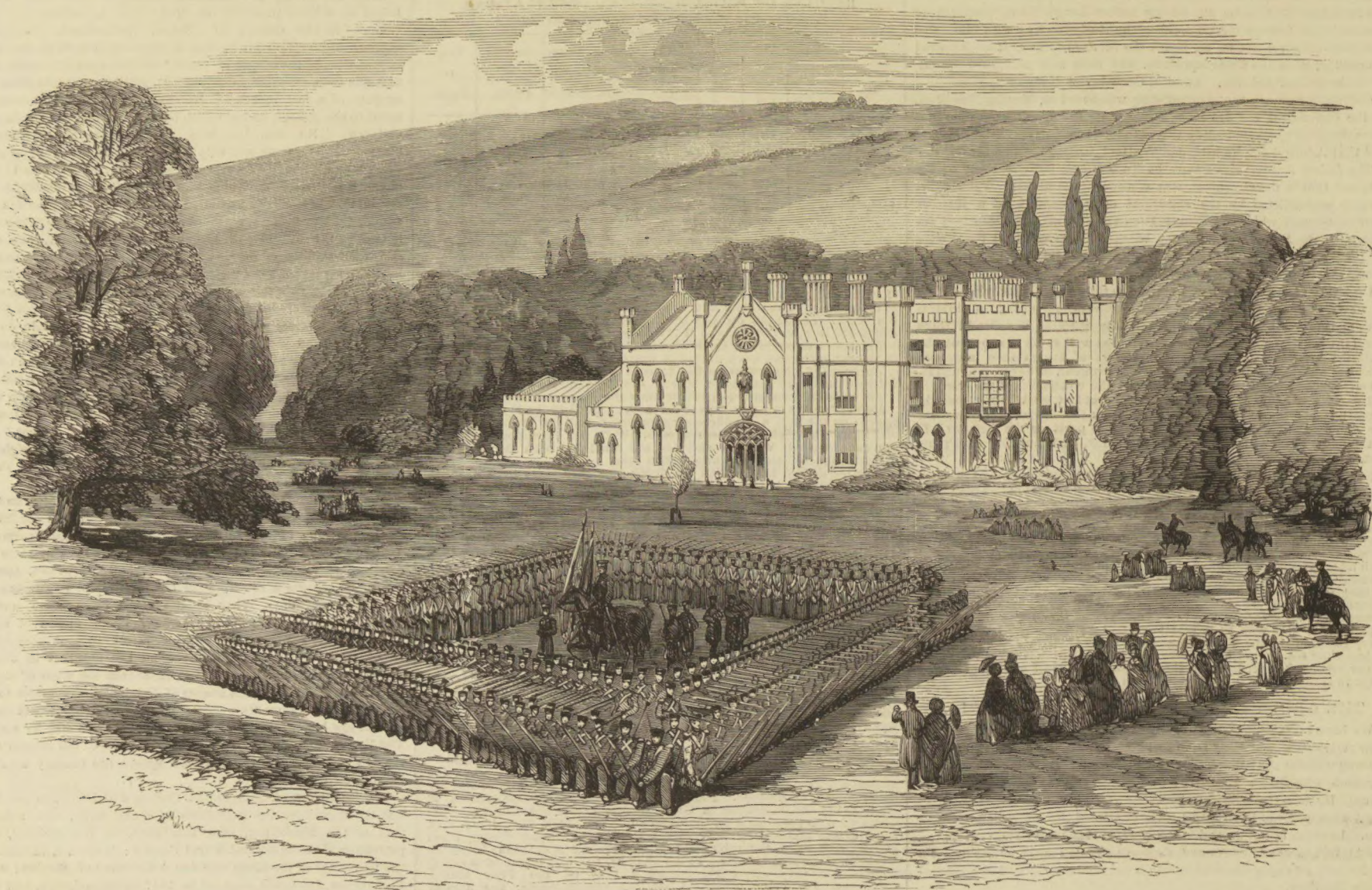
## NEWS-STORE IN THE BALLARAT GOLD-FIELDS.

In the gold colony of Victoria, where the *auri fames* is unquestionably the ruling passion, the gold-seekers must have their news as well as their nuggets; and a settler would be doomed to all manner of unrest were he deprived of his newspaper from the Old World. A few months since we heard a gold-finder declare that in Melbourne he had gladly paid a guinea for a single copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the Engravings of the Funeral Procession of the late Duke of Wellington; other reports and experiences assure us of the great demand for this Journal amidst the highest excitement of the gold fever. The reader will not, therefore, be surprised to learn that stores for the sale of newspapers are set up in the gold fields, and here is an incessant demand for English as well as the colonial journals. Our Agent's Assistant at Ballarat has here sketched his tent on the diggings, with the inscription-board of the principal journals which he vends. The tent is twelve feet by eight feet, and has in one corner a fire-place built of turf. The outer canvas is lined inside with flannel, to ensure warmth; the beds are "stretchers," six feet long, by two wide, with only blankets, sheets not being used in the diggings.

Of the number of copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS sent to Melbourne, nearly half are sold in this aboriginal news-shop in the diggings at Ballarat. The agent is also gold-buyer to two banks, and his store contains "a circulating library." The scene is sketched from the Government Camp; and the building seen in the distance is the Ballarat Hotel.

In the *Melbourne Argus*, just received, we find the following piece of excellent advice for intending emigrants to Victoria:—

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.—The only requisites in this colony for success are strength, a willingness to work, and a little self-denial. This last quality is the most important of all; if men are as strong as Hercules himself, without this virtue their strength will avail them little. If a labourer, desirous of emigrating, does not feel sure that he can resist the contagion of example, if he thinks that there is any chance whatever of his yielding to the temptation of drink, let him by all means remain in England. But if, on the other hand, he can steer clear of that fatal rock upon which the fortunes of nearly all those of this class who have been wrecked here have split, we would venture almost to guarantee his easily reaching a prosperous haven. If he firmly acts upon a resolution to be industrious, economical, and self-denying, there is every chance that one, ay, even of the lowest grade of labourers, may live to found a family and amass a fortune. For instance, a common bricklayer can now make his £10 or £12 a week; and, consequently, provided he does not drink, he may with the utmost ease lay aside, in the course of twelve months' time, several hundred pounds, and yet live in the most comfortable manner. Starting with this capital, he will be indeed unfortunate if, by the aid of industry and economy, he cannot in a few years be a comparatively wealthy man. Nor is this sum of £12 per week a mere fanciful price for his labour, caused by some temporary fit of feverish excitement; it is the fair honest value that his services are worth to his employer, as quoted week after week in the returns of the labour market.—*Melbourne Argus*.



THE ROYAL BUCKS (KING'S OWN) MILITIA FIELD-DAY, IN THE PARK OF WYCOMBE ABBEY.—THE REGIMENT FORMING A SQUARE.

#### INSPECTION AND GALA-DAY OF THE ROYAL BUCKS (KING'S OWN) REGIMENT OF MILITIA, AT WYCOMBE ABBEY.

AMONGST the stalwart and trustworthy host of reserve who hold themselves in readiness, "when wanted," to serve their country wherever and however the national interests may require it, no corps has signalised itself more by the cheerful alacrity of its patriotism than the subject of our Engravings.



PRIVATE OF THE ROYAL BUCKS (KING'S OWN) MILITIA.

The Royal Bucks (of which Lord Carrington is Colonel-in-Chief) was the first regiment enrolled under the Militia Act of 1852, and one of the first embodied for actual service. It musters 749 strong; and volunteers were so numerous, that no less than 600 refusals took place. The feeling prevailing amongst the men is practically manifested in the fact that, out of a total of 749, only five were absent when the regiment was

called out in the beginning of May; since which, until Friday, the 26th, it was exercised in the grounds of Lord Carrington's beautiful seat—Wycombe Abbey—preparatory to proceeding to Weedon Barracks.

In October last, when the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Burke, K.C.H., Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Department for the Army, that experienced officer expressed himself in terms of warm admiration respecting its discipline and general efficiency; and the manner in which the men acquitted themselves during the May exercises elicited an equally gratifying amount of eulogium from several distinguished military officers who were from time to time present.

At the inspection which took place on the 26th ult., the usual evolutions of a field-day were gone through under the direction of the noble Colonel (Lord Carrington), in the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy, who, not having quite recovered from the effects of the accident with which he met some time since, whilst hunting, was unable to attend. The regiment passed in slow and quick time, advanced in line, formed squares to resist cavalry, went through the manual exercise, re-formed in column, deployed and saluted. All the movements were executed with a precision and completeness that would have done honour to a force of regulars. This is the less to be wondered at, as the corps has the advantage of being officered in considerable proportions by gentlemen who have seen service in the regular army. Amongst them may be enumerated Lieut.-Col. Fitzroy, Major Wm. Cavendish, son of the respected member for the county, and who formerly served in the 10th Hussars; the Captains, Grove (Adjutant since 1825), Young, Pratt, Rodyerd, Creaton, &c. The men have been drilled by sergeants attached to the regimental staff, who have been selected from old soldiers of the Grenadier Guards.

Altogether, it may be fairly stated, that nothing whatever has been omitted which the exertions and liberality of the Colonel, seconded by his officers, could accomplish towards securing the highest efficiency.

On Thursday, the 25th (the day preceding the "inspection"), there was a grand gala-day in the Abbey park. A display of Old English sports took place. The several prizes were gifts from the noble Colonel. Lord and Lady Carrington and their youthful and beautiful family, ac-

companied by numerous friends, were present. On the "gala-day" an admission charge of one shilling was made to the general public, who assembled in such goodly numbers that a considerable sum was realised, and is to be appropriated to the Fund for the Benefit of Soldiers' Families.

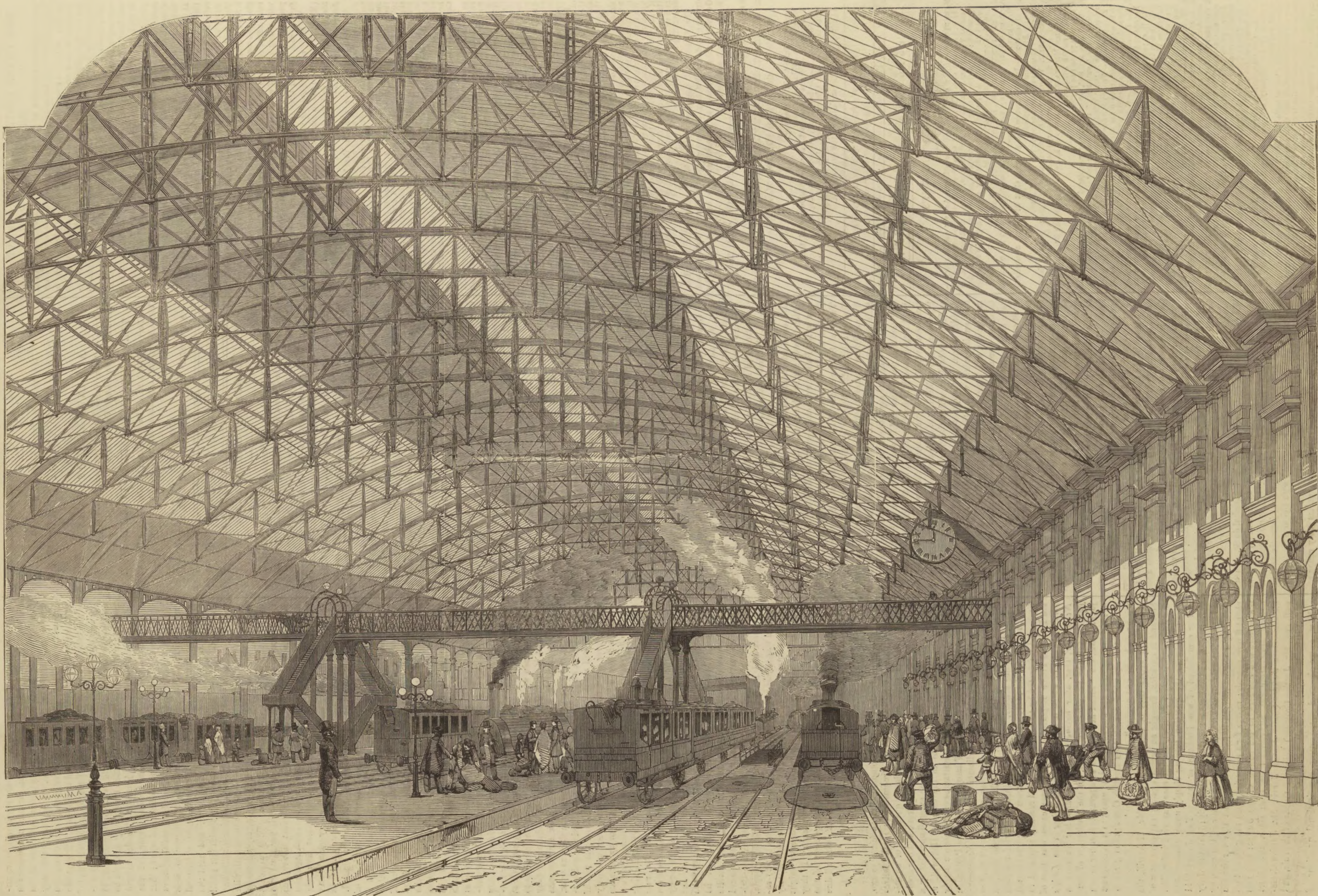
Some interesting historical recollections are connected with the antecedents of this corps. It is the only militia regiment in Great Britain bearing the double designation of "Royal" and "King's Own." Both titles were bestowed by George III.: the first when the regiment acted as the Royal Body-guard at Weymouth, in 1794; the second, in 1808, when men and officers volunteered for military service in the Peninsula. It was likewise the first militia corps which volunteered to go to Ireland during the "troubles" of 1798; and, on its return, in 1799, volunteered into the regulars, and furnished 400 men, with a due proportion of officers, to the 4th, or "King's Own" Infantry—the staff of the militia regiment being still retained at home, and the ranks quickly filled. The offer to proceed to Spain in 1808 was declined, but in most complimentary terms, by the Ministry of the day; and, in 1813, the Royal Bucks once more went to Ireland, whence, on the formation of "provisional battalions" of Militia, it joined the 1st Provisional Battalion, and embarked for France, where it remained whilst the Allied armies held possession of that country. One of the officers, now on the staff, Captain Grove, is a veteran of forty-seven years standing. He joined in 1807, and in 1812 volunteered into the 14th Foot, with which regiment he served in Sicily, Malta, and Genoa, and afterwards with his battalion in France.

It will thus be perceived that the Royal Bucks King's Own is a corps of historical distinction, whose loyalty and patriotism are hereditary. The majority of its present members are fine young fellows in the early prime of manhood.

Officers and men have volunteered for any service whatever that may be required; and their being selected so soon for duty at Weedon is a marked compliment to the praiseworthy spirit evinced by them. Rumour whispers that it is not improbable that, at no distant day, the regiment may have the honour of doing duty at Windsor.



NEWS STORE IN THE BALLARAT GOLD-FIELDS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



NEW GRAND CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, AT BIRMINGHAM, OPENED ON THURSDAY, JUNE 1.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## NEW GRAND CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION AT BIRMINGHAM.

THE progressive extension of the railway system has led to the erection of several buildings for its general purposes; and these structures are entitled to rank amongst the most stupendous architectural works of the age. It is true that a certain critic of the day has sneered at the general taste displayed in our railway edifices, and the designs of engineers may not be sufficiently ornate for the architect's standard; nevertheless, the combined genius of both professions to meet our railway requirements have produced some striking results; and the London and North-Western Company, as the proprietors of the largest railway in the kingdom, have just added to their buildings a station of corresponding magnitude; erected for the accommodation of their own immense traffic and that of the Midland, Stour Valley, and North Staffordshire lines. This grand Central Station, which was opened on Thursday last, June 1st, is situated in New-street, Birmingham. The entrance is at the bottom of Stephenson-place, where is a plain gateway leading to the main front of the station and hotel, which we shall describe more fully and illustrate next week. Entering the Station by an arcade, we arrive at the booking-offices for the respective railways; and, passing through these, emerge on a magnificent corridor or gallery, guarded by a light railing, and open to the Station (but enclosed by the immense glass and iron roof), from whence broad stone staircases, with bronze rails, afford access to the departure platform. We then stand on a level with a long series of offices, appropriated to the officials of the Companies; and a superb refreshment-room, about eighty feet long by forty broad, divided into three portions by rows of massive pillars.

We have now reached the interior of the Station, which our Artist (Mr. J. M. Williams) has so accurately and effectively represented upon the preceding page; and the details of which we abridge from *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*:—

We must ask the reader to imagine that he stands on a stone platform, a quarter of a mile long; that behind him is a range of forty-five massive pillars projecting from the Station wall; that in front of him are ten lines of rails, four platforms, and a broad carriage-way, bounded by another range of forty-five massive iron pillars; and that, above all this, there stretch, from pillar to pillar, a semicircular roof, 1100 feet long, 205 feet wide, and 80 feet high, composed of iron and glass, without the slightest support except that afforded by the pillars on either side. Let him add to this, that he stands on a stone platform a quarter of a mile long, amidst the noise of half a dozen trains arriving or departing, the tramping of crowds of passengers, the transport of luggage, the ringing of bells, and the noise of two or three hundred porters and workmen, and he will have a faint idea of the scene witnessed daily at the Birmingham Central Railway Station.

The roof merits more particular description. It consists of 36 principals or arches of iron, strongly framed together. The upper bar, which is called a rib, is curved in the segment of a circle; and each end rests upon a pillar; but between the rib and the pillar an ingenious system of rollers is introduced, so as to allow of either expansion or contraction by atmospheric changes. From each rib depend, at regular intervals, twelve "struts," which are laced together by diagonal bars. The lower ends of the struts are attached to a bar of iron, called the tie-rod; and which corresponds in curvature with the rib. Each of these principals weighs about 25 tons. They are placed at intervals of 24 feet from each other. Each rib is composed of five distinct pieces, riveted together. These ponderous metal bars were raised by means of a travelling stage; and the last rib was fixed on the anniversary of the day when the first pillar was set up. The pillars weigh 3 tons 12 cwt. each. From rib to rib numerous "purlins" are stretched, and these serve to support the smaller divisions of the glazed roof. The roof is composed of glass and corrugated iron—the former bearing a proportion of three-fourths to the latter, which runs along in a broad strip on each side, and in two bands on the crown of the arches.

The ends of the station, both at Worcester-street and Navigation-street, are screened off down to the tie rods with glass. It is proposed, we understand, to continue the roof to Navigation-street-bridge, but the continuation will be ridge-and-furrow, like the Great Exhibition of 1851. We must not omit to notice that ample provision is made for ventilation, by raising a lantern over the centre bay of the principals, and continuing it down the whole length of the roof. An elegant iron bridge crosses the station from the booking-offices' corridor, and affords passengers a safe and efficient means of reaching the further platforms by flights of steps descending from the bridge.

The Station-roof has been constructed by Messrs. Fox and Henderson; and the building contracted for by Messrs. Bremson and Gwyther. The engineer is Mr. Baker, who has been assisted by Messrs. Livock and Son.

We shall complete our description and illustration of this fine Railway structure next week.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 4.—Whit Sunday.  
MONDAY, 5.—Whit Monday.  
TUESDAY, 6.—Census taken, 1841. Jeremy Bentham died, 1832.  
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Ember Week. Oxford Term begins.  
THURSDAY, 8.—Dr. Chandler died, 1766.  
FRIDAY, 9.—St. Anthony. Lilly, the astrologer, died, 1681.  
SATURDAY, 10.—Oxford fired at the Queen, 1840.

### HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 33	8 5	8 40	9 15	9 50	10 20	10 50
11 15	11 45	12 15	12 45	1 15	1 45	2 15

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SAXONENSIS.—Arms of Praed, of Trevethow: Az. six mullets arg.—three, two, and one. Crest: Out of a five-leaved ducal coronet or, a unicorn's head arg., maned and horned gold. Arms of Roscarrook, of Cornwall: Or, a chev. gu. in chief, two roses of the last; in base a fish naiant az. Crest: A lion ramp. ppr. ducally gorged arg. We cannot find the Coats of Hammond, or St. e. of St. Ives.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Mr. Beyon de Beauvoir is dead.  
ARTHUR.—There do not appear to be any Arms registered to the name of Mendham.

A SUBSCRIBER.—In the absence of a paternal Coat of Arms, a mother's family Arms cannot be adopted.

NEPTUNE.—There is no purchasing in the Royal Navy.  
A SUBSCRIBER, Woodford.—The children of English parents, born abroad, are, to all intents and purposes, English.

UN HOMME MILITAIRE is desirous of knowing why, in the British army, there is no 5th Dragoons.

G. H.—Nec prece nec pretio.  
W. T.—There are not, we believe, any registered Arms to the name of Tones. The "authority" from which our Correspondent derives his information as to the "Windsor" bearings, is no authority at all.

A. Z., Abingdon.—From your description, we should suppose your coin to belong to a numerous class termed "reckoning counters," made at Nuremberg in the sixteenth century. It is of no value.

J. S., Lancing, Sussex.—Count Alexander Walewski, Ambassador of France at the Court of St. James's, married, first, in 1831, Catherine Caroline, youngest sister of the present Earl of Sandwich. Her ladyship died in 1834, leaving two children, since deceased. The present Countess Walewska was correctly described in the brief biographical memoir appended to her portrait in our last Number. The Count has two children, one son and one daughter, by his second wife.

E. W. D., Ireland.—We cannot inform you.  
A. M.—A mercurial barometer is much better than an aneroid. A standard barometer of Barrow is the best.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps are from Twelve till Two o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during which time affidavits sworn in the country cannot be received.

R. H.—The proportion in the human family, in which males and females are born, is as 105 to 100.

C. T. A.—Our statement is correct. The "Royal Albert" steam-ship was named by her Majesty, and not by the Princess Royal, as stated by some journals.

R. S.—Invariably; but always kept in the rear for the purpose of affording aid to the wounded, and their services are made available wherever required. In cavalry the trumpeters remain with their troops; and in the infantry the drummers march with their companies.

PROVINCIAL.—No officer in the "Honourable Artillery Company," nor in the "Militia," can be said to be in the army. If the corps were permanently embodied, the artillery, in a matter of parade, would, of course, take post on the right of the infantry.

## THE SEAT OF WAR.

In preparation, several Large and Important

### ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR;

INCLUDING

#### A PANORAMA OF VARNA,

And the Adjacent Coast, from a Drawing by Lieutenant MONTAGU O'REILLY. Also a Large Engraving of

#### THE ALLIED COMMANDERS IN THE EAST.

The Fort of Chanah-Kaleh (Dardanelles); the *Magicienne* in Hango Bay; Views in Finland; Sketches at Schumla, &c., &c.

Next Week,

A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

EIGHT thousand French troops have landed in the Piræus, and a detachment of the British fleet is cruising off the shores of Greece. The occupation of that kingdom is complete; and the King and Queen of Greece have received a very significant warning that if they do not cease their intrigues in favour of Russia, and their attempts to stir up rebellion in Turkey, they will be dethroned without further parley. The Austrian Government has been officially informed by Great Britain and France of the step thus taken, and has expressed its entire satisfaction and full concurrence; from which the Czar may learn, if he were previously unaware of the fact, that he need reckon no longer upon any aid or comfort from the Austrian Sovereign. Though to the impatient mind of people at home, who long to hear of victories, such as the capture of Sebastopol, Revel, Helsingfors, Cronstadt, and St. Petersburg, the war may seem to march but slowly, events are visibly converging to the point which will convince the Czar that he stands alone—that Greece cannot, that Prussia dare not, and that Austria will not, give him the slightest assistance; and that he will have to bear, ere many weeks elapse, the hostility not only of the great Maritime Powers, but of Germany and Scandinavia. All that his relatives and friends appear anxious to achieve in his behalf, is the restoration of the *status quo ante*. But the day has gone by for such a compromise. Such terms might have been granted him six months ago, but cannot now be entertained. To allow the Czar to withdraw from the Principalities without punishment, would be neither just nor politic. His word is not to be trusted. He has broken his faith. He has proved—and proves every day—that falsehood is a part of his system; and "he lies," as the Great Napoleon said of his brother and predecessor, "both to God and to man." He must, therefore, make restitution for the past, and give security for the future. Turkey requires a "material guarantee;" and Europe requires one in a still greater degree, not only on the shores of the Black Sea, but on those of the Baltic.

While Sir Charles Napier has been acting in the Baltic so as to give warranty for the belief that the rumoured seizure of the Fort of Gustavssvern, which was extensively circulated, was premature only, and destined to be verified on a future day, the Turks, even without Anglo-French assistance, have been able to repulse the Russians from before Silistria. At the date of the last accounts, the fortress still held out; and if ultimately it be obliged to surrender, the first business of the Allies, now rapidly arriving on the scene of action, will be to re-capture it, provided that it be deemed advisable to molest Prince Paskiewitch in a position of which he will not be able to take the slightest advantage. If the way to the Balkan were clear before the Russians, the possession of Silistria would be absolutely necessary to them; but, with the Turks at Schumla, the British and French fleets in the Black Sea, and large detachments of the British and French armies at Varna, Prince Paskiewitch will be unable to turn the possession of Silistria to any ultimate benefit, even should he succeed in capturing it—a matter which, to say the least, is extremely doubtful, and which will cost him much time and loss to accomplish. On the 18th ult. Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, left Constantinople, in separate steam-vessels, for Varna, whither they were followed by the Seraskier, or War Minister of the Sultan. On their arrival a Council of War was held, on which the future plan of the campaign was decided upon. Subsequently the British and French Generals had an interview with Omer Pacha, so that all the doubt and uncertainty which may have previously existed in the mind of the Ottoman Commander, as to the arrival and plans of the Allies, have been removed.

Of course no information of the plan of the campaign has been permitted to transpire; but it is known that the Allied troops at Constantinople will be forthwith conveyed to Varna, and that another portion, from Gallipoli, will be stationed in the rear of the Balkan, at Adrianople. A combined military and naval attack will in all probability be made upon Sebastopol as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed for that purpose. We shall not indulge in the habit of some of our contemporaries, of criticising the operations, present or prospective, either of fleets or of armies. The British public has confidence in the Commanders of both services; and, if apt, at times, to be impatient that so little has yet been done, relies upon their judgment and sagacity as much as upon their valour; and anticipates, from the union of those qualities, and the excellent spirit both of soldiers and sailors, a certain and complete, though it may be a tardy, victory of our arms, and of the rightful cause for which we struggle.

We regret to learn that Lord Raglan and Marshal de St. Arnaud have come to the resolution of preventing, as far as they can, the transmission of news from the seat of war. It is understood that several of the Correspondents of the London daily journals, at Constantinople and elsewhere, are connected with the army. These gentlemen have received intimation that they cannot be allowed to proceed with the army on active service, unless they renounce their connection with the press; and as military regulations are necessarily paramount to all others in the minds of military men,

they must, of course, submit. We think the result will prove unfortunate. The dislike of Marshal de St. Arnaud to the press is intelligible; but Lord Raglan ought to know sufficient of the temper and habits of his countrymen, to be aware that any censorship or silence of the newspaper press, which may be tolerated in France, will not be tolerated in England. The people of this country must and will have news from the seat of war; and if the military authorities will not assist the indefatigable Correspondents of the London press in procuring accurate intelligence, he need not be surprised if reports not quite so trustworthy as might be wished should find their way into the journals. He may control military men, and prevent them from sending reports of the operations of the war in every respect to be depended upon; but he cannot prevent civilians from gathering and transmitting news and opinions. The public is too earnest in the war to wait without murmurs until it may suit the convenience of General Officers to write their dry official despatches, and until the *London Gazette* comes lumbering into daylight with its small modicum of intelligence, a month or six weeks after date. The commanding officers of the Anglo-French expedition will, with all their power and despotic authority, find the Correspondents of the daily and weekly press too strong for them. They may shut up one source of information, but the stream will percolate into new channels; and the *quasi* ubiquitous gentlemen who rejoice in the title of "Own Correspondents" will establish agencies undreamed of by military martinets; and collect news in spite of difficulties and obstructions of every kind. As it will be utterly impossible to silence them, and as the value of authentic information is not to be denied, might not the Generals in command discover a method of utilising what they cannot prevent? We are quite aware that a Newspaper Correspondent may inadvertently publish a fact which it might be for the interest of the army, and the convenience of the General, to conceal; but we are quite certain that there is no gentleman, whether a soldier or a civilian, in the employment of the London press, who would give currency either to a fact or to an opinion if he knew it would prove detrimental to the public service. If the military authorities could so far conform to the spirit of the times, and to the natural wishes of the people, as to put themselves in friendly communication with the Correspondents of the newspapers, and to inform them in confidence of any facts or rumours, which they might deem it advisable, for any reason whatsoever, to abstain from publishing, we are quite certain that those gentlemen would make it a point of honour and of duty to obey. But if military men set the press at defiance; if they put obstructions in the way of those who seek for accurate information, and for no other; and if they look upon them as spies, and interlopers, and public enemies, it is to be expected that evil consequences will result. News will be transmitted from the seat of war, however much the Generals may object; and they will only have themselves to blame if that news should not in every instance be quite correct, and if it should now and then be tinged with a spirit of hostile criticism. The people of England do not like their brave soldiers to fight in the dark. Publicity is the rule of life in all our national affairs; and we should as soon tolerate a Parliament sitting with closed doors, as an army fighting our battles without a record of its doings in the public journals. Omer Pacha is reported to have followed the example of Lord Raglan and Marshal de St. Arnaud, if he have not been directly instigated by them to ostracise the public press. We earnestly hope that the three Generals may be induced to reconsider the matter. With a fortunate unanimity, the British press and its Correspondents are agreed with the people, that the war is just and necessary. They have no wish but to report facts correctly, and to supply that daily and weekly history which is the life-blood of a free people. The Generals might make useful allies of the Newspaper Correspondents. If they choose to transform them into unrecognised hangers-on of the army, or as bitter critics of its operations, we think, with all due deference, that they will be ill-advised.

A CASE occurred in the Court of Common Pleas, a few days ago, which, although originating out of circumstances in themselves trivial, involves some curious and delicate questions of constitutional freedom. Our boasted Liberty of the Press, and our noble Jury system are, as it seems to us, to some extent imperilled by a decision which has been come to in the case of *Hakewill, v. Ingram*, on Saturday last. The circumstances of the case are simply these:—About the time when Mr. Fitzroy's Bill for the Protection of Women was passing through Parliament, the *Lady's Newspaper*, in the course of advocacy of a measure so important to the peculiar interests of its readers, published an article entitled "Woman and her Master," in which the insufficiency of the then existing law for the protection of women from wrong was insisted upon, and illustrated by two cases which had recently appeared in the Law and Police Reports. One of these cases was that of Mrs. Hakewill, of whom it was stated by the writer in the *Lady's Newspaper*, that, after having obtained against her husband a judgment in the Ecclesiastical Court, for the restitution of conjugal rights, she "found her miseries so aggravated on her return to her husband, that she was compelled to resort to a police-court for the little help which our glorious English Constitution gives to the English wife and mother."

Upon the appearance of this publication, Mr. Hakewill, the husband in question, brought an action against the proprietor of the *Lady's Newspaper* for libel, and the case was tried before Mr. Justice Crowder, the question turning simply upon whether the matter complained of was libellous or not. The Judge held that it was, and directed the Jury accordingly; but the Jury held that it was not, and insisted upon their view of the case, by returning a verdict for the defendant. Against this verdict the plaintiff now appeals; moves for a new trial, upon the ground that the verdict was contrary to the ruling of the Judge; and this motion, after argument by counsel on both sides, the Court affirms—three Judges (Chief Justice Jervis, Mr. Justice Cresswell, and Mr. Justice Crowder) being in favour of the rule, and Mr. Justice Maule, alone, against it.

Now, as we observed at the outset, constitutional questions of very great importance are placed at issue in this in itself really trumpery case. There is first the grave question as to whether

a Jury, in civil actions for libel, is bound to submit to the laying down of the Judge as to the libellous nature of the matter complained of; and to give a verdict for damages, in a case where in their consciences they are unanimously of opinion that no damage has been done. In criminal suits for libel, the contrary principle was boldly and triumphantly asserted by Erskine half a century ago, and has since been confirmed by Act of Parliament; the Jury alone having to decide both upon the fact of publication, and as to whether the matter published be a libel or not. In civil cases the principle has not been established upon quite so broad a basis, nor upon the same authority, but still is pretty well defined. According to the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday last; "the Jury, no doubt, have the power of deciding whether a publication is libellous or not; but they are also bound to take from the Judge what is the legal definition of a libel." We do not dispute the position as here set forth by the learned Judges, from whose application of the principle we feel bound to dissent; but we aver that, in the case of *Hakewill v. Ingram*, all was done that is above prescribed;—the Judge explained to the Jury "the legal definition of a libel;" and the Jury, taking that definition into account, decided that the publication complained of was not libellous; or, in the words of Justice Maule—"In this case the Jury, having been properly directed as to what a libel was, had found that this publication was not libellous." Now, we submit that a verdict arrived at in this manner ought not lightly to be disturbed; and that, if the Judges were to pretend to go further than is above prescribed to them, and—instead of confining themselves to defining what a libel is—were to insist upon deciding whether every particular publication, the subject matter of an action, be a libel or not, they would entirely supersede the higher and more responsible province of a Jury, leaving them only to decide upon the bare fact of publication, and, supposing the Judge to have found for the libel, the amount of damages to be awarded;—the last part of the question being a somewhat difficult one in cases (such as that of *Hakewill v. Ingram*) where, contrary to the view of the Judge, they might consider that no libel had been published, and, consequently, no damages at all ought to be given.

With respect to the case, as it affects the liberty of the press, and particularly in what respects the exercise of some of its most important and useful functions, we are diffident of saying anything at present, as our doing so might savour of pretending to prejudice the merits of an issue yet pending before a court of law. We will content ourselves with observing that, as the question first discussed is one which affects the relative rights and authority of Judges and Juries, this second question is one which affects the rights of public opinion generally, and one therefore entitled to most serious and dispassionate consideration.

### THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, arrived in town at two o'clock, on Tuesday, from Osborne. Her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal party, embarked at the Trinity Pier, Cowes, in the *Fairy*, Royal steam-yacht, crossed to Gosport, and travelled to town by a special train on the South-Western Railway, proceeding from the private station at Vauxhall. In several of the Queen's carriages, to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of Carbineers. The Queen and Prince arrived at the Palace at six o'clock, and were received by the Duke of Wellington, Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Ormond, Viscount Torrington, Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, and Mr. F. Cavendish. In the evening, her Majesty, attended by the Viscountess Camling, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, the Marquis of Ormond, and Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Viscount Torrington, and Captain Lu Plat, honoured the Archbishop of Canterbury with his company at Lambeth Palace.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen had an audience of her Majesty, and presented his letters of recall as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence.

Her Majesty gave a State Concert at Buckingham Palace yesterday (Friday) evening. The Lord Chamberlain has issued invitations for a State Ball on the 20th instant.

The Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Beatrice Byng have succeeded the Hon. Misses Cavendish and Macdonald as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

The Marquis of Ormond and Mr. Frederick Cavendish have relieved Lord Rivers and Sir F. Stovin in their duties as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Lord James Murray, arrived at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's, on Saturday afternoon, from Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The Marquis of Lansdowne opened the magnificent saloons of his fine mansion on Tuesday night for the reception of company. A brilliant circle of the aristocracy and fashionable world responded to his Lordship's invitation.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere entertained their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and a distinguished circle at dinner on Thursday evening.

Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant's second ball will take place on Monday, the 26th of June.

Sir Gilbert and Lady Heathcote entertained at dinner on Saturday last the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marquis and Marchioness Cholmondeley, the Earl and Countess Mansvers, Lady Anne Beckett, the Earl of Fomfret, Lord Redesdale, Hon. Gerard Noel, &c.

The Earl of Carlisle returned to England, from his Eastern tour, on Tuesday last.

**SOUTHWARK CLOCK TOWER.**—On Monday, the first stone of this structure, to be erected near the south end of London-bridge, by the Commissioners of the Western Division of the Borough Pavements, was laid with the accustomed ceremony; after which the event was commemorated by a public dinner, at the Bridge-house Hotel, at which T. B. Sir John, Esq., the treasurer, presided. Of the Tower, which is of Gothic design, we shall present our readers with an engraving next week.

**THE RUSSIAN CONSULAR AUTHORITIES.**—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have caused Sir Charles Trevelyan to transmit to the Commissioners of Customs copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, announcing that the Consular authorities of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias will no longer be recognised in her Majesty's dominions. This communication from the Treasury has been transmitted by the Commissioners to the principal officers of Customs at all the ports throughout the United Kingdom for their government.

**RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN BADEN.**—Riots have taken place at Breisgau. News from Freiburg states that the Archbishop is under close arrest, and confined to his apartments. The people had to be dispersed by the military. The clergy have interdicted the use of church bells; they no longer celebrate high mass nor chant, nor permit music in the churches. The local authorities interfered about the bells and ordered them to be used as usual, and on this point the clergy have submitted.

### ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

[We regret that we are unable to publish, this week, the Music of the following Song. It will appear in an early Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

#### I.

Who dare disturb the lands,  
Arming their felon bands,  
Lifting their blood-red hands?  
Let them advance!  
Two mighty States combined,  
Both of one heart and mind,  
Combat for humankind,—  
England and France!

#### II.

Friends of the rightful cause,  
Guardians of Europe's laws;—  
Guilt in its schemes shall pause,  
Awed by their glance!  
Where their twin banners wave  
Freedom shall bless the slave;—  
Glory attend the brave  
England and France!

#### III.

Foes of our Peace and Right,  
Tempt not the useless fight;—  
Vain is your arm of might,—  
Vain, sword and lance!  
True hearts repeat the cry,  
"England, and Liberty!  
England, and Victory!  
England and France!"

CHARLES MACKAY.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On the 6th June the Admiralty wish to receive tenders for the conveyance to Constantinople of 100 tons of guns, the heaviest of which weighs six tons. On Monday tenders were to be sent in for the hire of one or two ships of from 500 to 600 tons, to convey drafts of regiments, consisting of about 436 men, from the river Thames, Portsmouth, and Cork, to Quebec.

**THE BREVET.**—There is no longer a doubt on the subject of the issue of a Brevet, but as yet the extent to which in each grade it may reach is not fixed. The belief is that the following will be pretty near the limits:—All the Lieutenant-Generals of 1846 to be Generals. All the Major-Generals of 1846 to be Lieutenant-Generals. All the Colonels of 1846 to be Major-Generals. The Lieutenant-Colonels, down to Brevet of 1846, to be Colonels. The Majors, down to Brevet of 1846, to be Lieutenant-Colonels. All Captains down to end of 1843, to be Majors. Such we understand to be the extent to which promotion is to be immediately given, and we hope that before the next month (June) is a week old we may have the satisfaction of announcing a large Brevet, so long expected and so much needed.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

**THE Stromboli**, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Hall, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday morning, with shot and shell, for the Black Sea fleet. **The Tribune**, 30, steam-frigate, the Hon. Captain Cernegie, sailed on the same evening for the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

**MR. E. J. SMITH**, a senior clerk in the Inland Department of the General Post-office, has been selected by Lord Canning to act as postmaster to the British expeditionary force in Turkey. He is to be stationed at Constantinople, and will be placed under the immediate orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

**ARMAMENT OF THE "ROYAL ALBERT."**—Mr. Hall, from the Ordnance Department has been at Sheerness, this week, taking the necessary measurements on board the *Royal Albert* screw steam-ship for her armament, gun-carriages, &c. She is not to carry 131 guns, as has been currently reported. The true armament she is to carry is as follows:—Gun-deck, 32 32-pounders, 65 cwt., 9 feet; middle deck, 32 32-pounders, 56 cwt., 9 feet 6 inches; main deck, 32 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 8 feet; upper deck, 1 68-pounder, 95 cwt., 10-inch shot or shell, on a traversing pivot, and 24 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 8-feet guns. She is also pierced for 3 waist-guns on each side on her upper deck, which can at any time be put into her if necessary. A strong staff of the riggers and labourers are engaged getting in her machinery by the masting sheers.

**DEPARTURE OF THE "HIMALAYA."**—On Saturday evening last all the arrangements for provisioning the men and horses on board were completed, and the *Himalaya* hauled out into the channel, abreast of Haulbowline. Shortly after twelve o'clock the steam was got up, and it was then known that she would sail at or about two o'clock. A few minutes before the latter hour the anchor was hauled up, and a jib hoisted to bring round her head, and as the noble vessel swung slowly round, her amazing length and beautiful symmetry were seen from every point of view. In a few minutes after she was fairly under way, steaming out at the rate of six or eight miles an hour. The weather had certainly been black and gloomy enough during the early part of the day; but at the very moment of her departure, the rain came down almost in torrents, and the thunder pealed out a salute that made the hills ring again with its echoes. A long and enthusiastic cheer came from the brave fellows on board, which was warmly responded to. Cheer followed cheer from the ship; the cheer was taken up and re-echoed by the spectators on the shore; and again the thunder rolled out its farewell and solemn salute. The *Himalaya* increased her speed, and steamed quickly out to sea, under the guidance of the pilot who conducted her into harbour, and in less than an hour had cleared the lighthouse.

On Thursday morning a large body of recruits, who had arrived by railway from the Midland Counties, were paraded at the principal recruiting office, in Duke-street, Westminster.

**THE MILITIA.**—Several regiments of militia will be called out for permanent service, as they shall be required, to replace the regular troops of the line. The Essex Rifles are the first entrusted with garrison duty. They have taken up their quarters in the Tower of London, under the command of Lord Jocelyn. The Hampshire Militia, under the Marquis of Winchester, will strengthen the large and important garrison of Portsmouth. The Devonshire Militia will march to Plymouth. The Staffordshire Militia will garrison Dover. The Royal Berkshire will occupy Weedon barracks, previous to their removal to the royal burgh of Windsor. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Regiments, and some of those in the metropolitan counties, were in the highest state of training and efficiency, and will be amongst the first called out.

The City of London Militia, headed by their band, marched from the Artillery-ground, Finsbury-square, on Wednesday, under the command of Colonel Wilson, with colours flying, along the City road, through Islington, to Holloway, returning in the afternoon to headquarters. The Regiment will attend Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday).

**ESSEX RIFLE MILITIA.**—The Essex Rifle Regiment of Militia were marched from the Tower on Wednesday, under the command of their Colonel, Lord Jocelyn, to Hyde-park, where the men went through a number of field evolutions, in the presence of several distinguished military officers—who were pleased to express their satisfaction at the precision and soldier-like way in which the men accomplished several most intricate manoeuvres. Whilst the men were on the ground, her Majesty accompanied by some of the Royal children, drove through the Park, and the regiment, forming line, saluted the Queen.

**NATIONAL AND INFANT SCHOOLS AT WOODSTOCK.**—A bazaar, in aid of the funds of the Schools now erecting at Woodstock, will be held on the 26th and 27th instant, by permission of the Duke of Marlborough, in one of the most beautiful portions of Blenheim Park, under the patronage of the Marchioness of Blandford, Lady Churchill, the Countess of Abingdon, &c. The interesting display, and the renowned beauty of the park scenery, will, doubtless, prove attractive to visitors from Oxford, and, in these railway times, from the metropolis itself; and thus aid this scheme of pleasurable philanthropy. The School-house, a picturesque design, by Mr. Teulon, is expected to be completed by the time of holding the bazaar.

**MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.**—On Sunday last, the Lord Bishop of Oxford advocated the cause of this undertaking, at the parish church, Hampstead, before a crowded congregation. The collection amounted to more than three times the usual sum: one gentleman placed £50 in the plate. This is the second time that the Bishop has preached for the Medical Benevolent College, and he has promised to advocate the cause on a future occasion.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

#### SIR DAVID CUNYNGHAME, BART.

**SIR DAVID CUNYNGHAME, Bart.**, of Milnraig, in the county of Ayr, a Colonel in the Army, was born the 14th August, 1769. He succeeded his father, Sir William Augustus Cunynghame, as fifth Baronet, the 17th January, 1828. He married first, in 1801, Mary, daughter of Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor of England, which lady died in 1816. Sir David Cunynghame married, secondly, in 1817, Gertrude, daughter of William Kempton, Esq., of Ampt-hill, Beds. He had issue by both marriages. The eldest son by the first marriage, David Thurlow, late a Captain in the 12th Lancers, succeeds as sixth Baronet. He married, in 1833, Annie, third daughter of the late General the Hon. Robert Meade, and granddaughter of John 1st Earl of Clanwilliam. Sir David Cunynghame, the late Baronet, took an active part in many of the actions during the commencement of the past war, including the battle of Farnas, the siege of Valenciennes (where he was thirty-five times in the trenches), and also the storming of the batteries of Lincelles with the brigade of Guards. Being there very severely wounded, he was incapacitated from further service, and was obliged to retire. Sir David Cunynghame died at Jersey on the 19th ult.

#### SIR ROBERT HERON, BART.

**SIR ROBERT HERON**, second Baronet, of Newark-on-Trent, Nottingham, was the only son of Thomas Heron, Esq., of Chilham Castle, Kent, Recorder of Newark, and the nephew of Richard Heron, Esq., his father's youngest brother, who was Chief Secretary in 1777 of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. To the English Baronetcy, which this Chief Secretary obtained in 1778, his nephew Robert, at his death, in 1805, succeeded pursuant to the limitation of the patent—Sir Robert Heron became, accordingly, the second Baronet. He was born 27th November, 1765; and married, the 9th January, 1792, Amelia, daughter of Sir Horatio Mann, K.B., by his wife, the Lady Lucy, sixth daughter of Baptist Noel, fourth Earl of Gainsborough. Sir Robert was M.P. for Peterborough from 1820 to 1847, and was in politics a Whig. He died on the 29th ult. at his seat, Stubton-hall, Lincolnshire: he leaves no issue, and, consequently, the Baronetcy becomes extinct.

#### VICE-ADMIRAL HYDE PARKER, C.B.

This distinguished naval officer, whose death has just occurred, was Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty. He was the scion of a family whose name will be ever linked with the maritime glory of this country. The grandfather of Admiral Hyde Parker was the Sir Hyde Parker of the battle off the Doggerbank, who perished in the *Cato*; and his father was Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, a brave commander during the American war. He himself was a sailor, and a gallant one, from his youth. He entered the Royal Naval Academy the 5th February, 1796, and embarked in September, 1799, as a volunteer on board the *Cambrian*, then cruising among the Western Islands. In November, 1801, Parker removed as midshipman to the *Narcissus*, and while in that frigate, of which he was soon appointed as Lieutenant, he saw much active service. On the 11th of July, 1804, he assisted, with the boats of his own ship, and of the *Maidstone* and *Seahorse*, tea in number—and was highly spoken of for his conduct—at the capture and destruction of twelve settees lying at La Vendour, in the bay of Hyères, after a conflict, in which the British encountered a tremendous fire of grape-shot and musketry from the vessels themselves, and from a battery and the houses of the town. In 1805 Lieutenant Parker accompanied the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, and on the passage his vessel, the *Narcissus*, made a prize of *Le President*, privateer, retook the English ship, *Horatio Nelson*, and drove on shore the *Napoleon* privateer. In 1806 Parker was promoted to the rank of Commander; and in 1807 was appointed to the *Prometheus* sloop. For his services during the expedition to Copenhagen, he was advanced to be Post-captain; and in 1811 he obtained the command of the *Monmouth*. He subsequently served in North America. In 1831 he was nominated an extra Naval Aide-de-camp to King William IV. He attained flag rank in 1841; and for five years held the appointment of Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth. He commanded an experimental squadron in 1845, and he was made a Vice-Admiral in 1852. Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker was a Lord of the Admiralty under the last and the present Ministry, and at his decease was First Naval Lord of the Board.

Vice Admiral Parker married the 16th June, 1821, Caroline, younger daughter of Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart., and leaves issue.

#### ADMIRAL JOHN MACKELLAR.

This gallant veteran was descended from an old and distinguished family in Argyleshire, who were the Laids of Maine and Dale, and possessed considerable landed property. He was the eldest son of the late General Mackellar, of the Royal Engineers, whose services at the reduction of Quebec, the Havannah, and other places under General Wolfe, as chief Engineer, are well known. Another, the second son of this General Mackellar, was Colonel Neil Mackellar, of the Royals, C.B., who was Aide-de-camp to Sir Adam Williamson, in all the battles at St. Domingo, and distinguished himself in the war in India, and who died in France, leaving no issue. The active services of Admiral John Mackellar, the subject of this notice, extended over nearly forty years of the American and French wars. He entered the navy at the early age of thirteen, on board the *Romney*, Commodore Johnston. He was badly wounded in the leg in the famous action with M. de Suffren. He early distinguished himself both at the Havannah and on the Coast of America, and his subsequent career maintained and enhanced his reputation.

In 1815 he was nominated Flag-captain to Admiral J. E. Douglas, and proceeded with him to the West Indies. He subsequently took command of the *Pique* frigate. Previously to his leaving the West Indies, the merchants of Jamaica presented an address to him, expressive of their high sense of his general conduct while on the station.

Having attained his rank of Rear-Admiral, he married, and retired from active service. He died at his residence, Brandon House, Cheltenham, the 14th of last April. He has left issue three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, John Mackellar, has already distinguished himself as a linguist and good officer in India, in the E.I.C.S., where he has obtained a medal in the late Burmese war.

#### SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND.

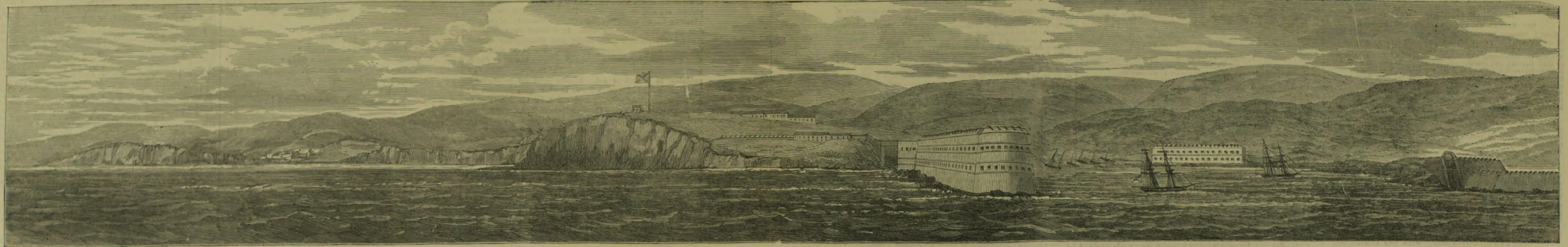
**GENERAL SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, G.C.B.**, was born in 1777; he was son of Thomas Maitland, Esq., of Shrubs Hall, in the New Forest, by his wife, who was a niece of Brownlow Berti, last Duke of Ancaster. Sir Peregrine Maitland married, first, Louisa, second daughter of Sir Edward Crofton, Bart., which lady died in 1805. Sir Peregrine wedded, secondly, the 9th October, 1815, Sarah, second daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond. Sir Peregrine entered the British army as Ensign in the 1st Guards, in 1793, and served in Flanders, Walcheren, at Corunna, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. His Lieutenantcy dates from 1800; from that he rose through all the grades to that of General. He was a painted Colonel in the 17th Foot in 1843; he received a medal for his services as Colonel in command of the 1st brigade of the Guards at Nive; he has been Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army. He was also Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope from December, 1843 to September, 1846. Sir Peregrine Maitland was created a K.C.B., in 1815; he was also a Knight of Wilhelm and St. Vladimir.

Sir Peregrine died in his seventy-seventh year, on the 30th ult., at Eaton-place West.

**WILLS.**—Some very large sums, amounting to £23,250, have lately been paid into the Stamp-office, for probate duty on deceased persons' estates; viz.:—Alderman Thompson, £900,000—duty, £12,000; Edward Wigan, Esq., £500,000—duty, £9,000; Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq., £300,000—duty, £3,750; William Ogle West, Esq., £120,000—duty, £1,600.

# SEBASTOPOL AND THE ADJACENT COAST.

COPIED, BY PERMISSION OF THE ADMIRALTY, FROM THE SKETCH TAKEN BY LIEUT. MONTAGU O'REILLY, ON BOARD H.M.S. "RETRIBUTION." (SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 522.)



VILLAGE IN THE BAY.

CAPE CONSTANTINE.

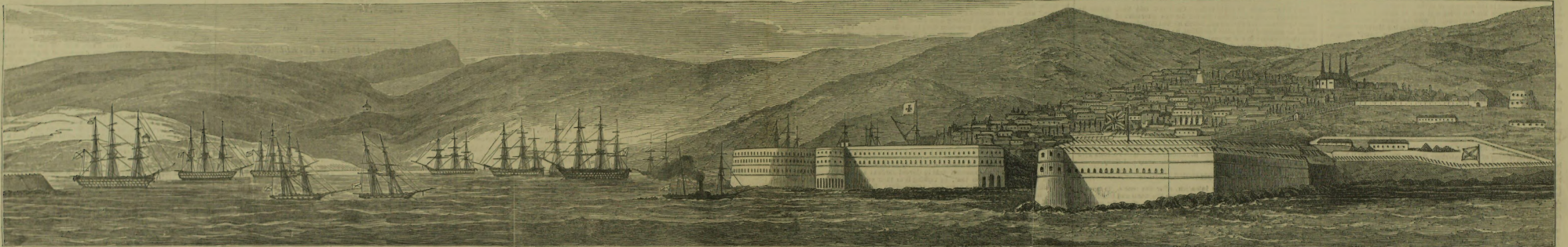
FLAG STAFF, E. BY N.

BATTERY, 17 GUNS, EN BARRETTE.

FORT CONSTANTINE, 104 GUNS.

BREG, 16 GUNS. STONE BATTERY, 75 GUNS.

STONE BATTERY, 24 GUNS.



3-DECKER FLAG SHIP, 134 GUNS. 2-DECKER, 84 GUNS. 2-DECKER, 64 GUNS. 15-GUN BRIG. 16-GUN BRIG. 50-GUN FRIGATE, 84 GUNS. 50 GUNS. 120 GUNS.

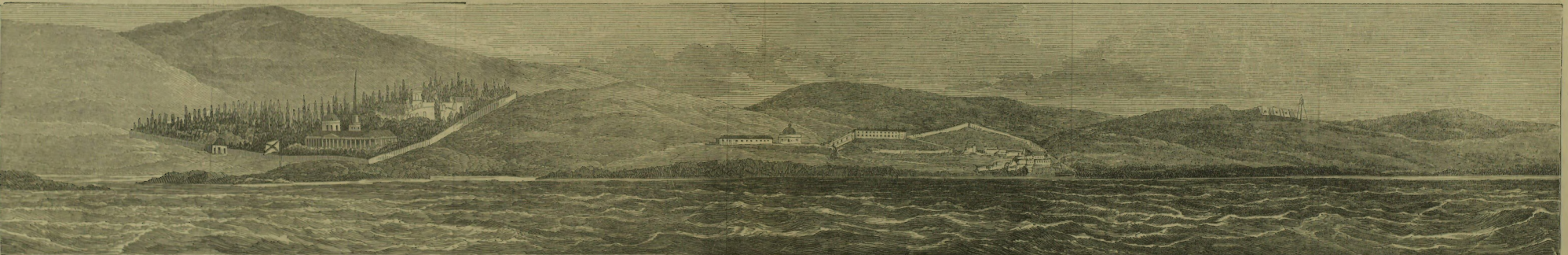
CORVETTE, WHICH COMMUNICATED WITH "THE RETRIBUTION."

FORT ST. NICHOLAS, 192 GUNS.

TOWN OF FORT ALEXANDER, 30 GUNS. 64 EN BARRETTE. 54 GUNS.

WALL ROUND THE TOWN.

QUARANTINE BATTERY—EN BARRETTE, 51 GUNS.



QUARANTINE BAY.

CEMETERY.

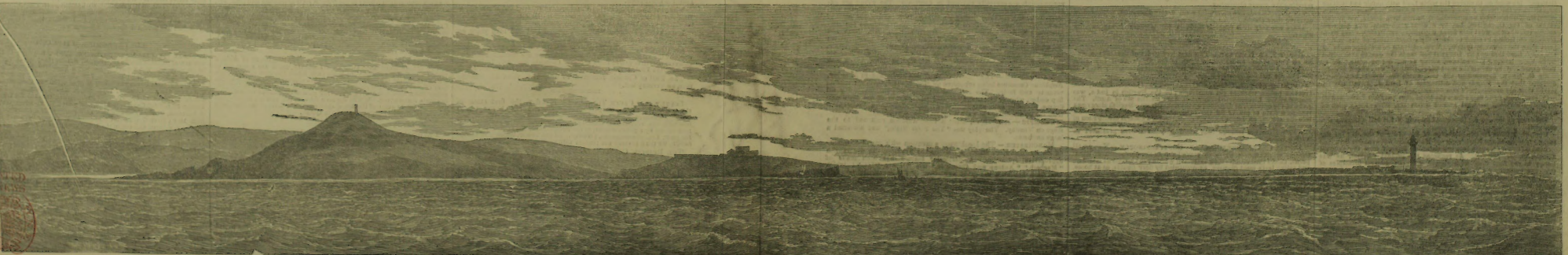
KERONNESE BAY.

BLACK HOUSE.

VILLAGE.

TELEGRAPH.

STRELETSHA BAY.



BERGIANA BAY.

KAMUSCH BAY.

KAZERNE BAY.

W. S. W. CAPE KERONNESE, REVOLVING LIGHT, 116 FEET HIGH.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Blackett, said the Protocol to which he referred had arrived. It did not contain any special recognition or sanction of that first article of the Treaty between Austria and Prussia, whereby the contracting Powers guarantee to each other the possession of their German and non-German territories. It did, however, state that the convention between England and France, and the convention between Austria and Prussia, having been read, the Four Powers recognise in these treaties a tendency to confirm and maintain the principles which are consecrated by the Vienna Protocol, namely, the integrity of the Turkish empire and the evacuation of the Principalities by the Russian forces.

## A WAR MINISTER.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Drummond, said the question as to the appointment of a responsible Minister of War had been under the consideration of the Government, but no positive decision had yet been come to. As soon as a decision was arrived at he would inform the House.

## OCCUPATION OF GREECE.

In reply to Mr. Milnes, the same noble Lord explained the transactions which were now proceeding with regard to Greece. The complicity of the Greek Government with the insurrectionary movements in Turkey having been effectually proved, a French regiment had been sent to Greece, and would be joined by a British force, with instructions to occupy the Piræus; but the commanders were armed with discretionary power, which the noble Lord significantly observed they would exercise, under certain contingencies, to extend their occupation to Athens itself.

Sir J. GRAHAM detailed the arrangements made for the transmission of letters to and from the fleets in the Baltic and the Black Sea.

## "OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT" WITH THE ARMY.

Mr. W. D. SEYMOUR: I am sure the House will agree with me, that the country is much indebted to the correspondents of the daily press for the information which they have afforded from the seat of operations. I observe a statement in the newspapers of this morning, that in future the correspondents of the English press will not be allowed to accompany the army to the scenes of operations. I wish to know whether any directions have been issued on the subject? Perhaps her Majesty's Government can inform the House with respect to it? ("Hear, hear," mingled with murmurs of disapprobation.)

No member of the Government rising to answer,

Mr. SEYMOUR said: Perhaps the noble Lord the member for the city of London will answer the question?

An HON. MEMBER: He is not in the House.

Mr. SEYMOUR: Perhaps the Right Hon. Baronet the First Lord of the Admiralty will answer it, then?

Sir J. GRAHAM: I beg to assure the hon. gentleman that I have no connection whatever with the movements of the army (Cheers and laughter).

Mr. SEYMOUR: I beg to ask the right hon. gentleman the Secretary-at-War—(loud cries of "Order!" in the midst of which the SPEAKER put from the chair a motion for an unopposed return, interrupting the hon. gentleman's further interrogatories, and the subject dropped.)

## THE BRIBERY PREVENTION BILLS.

The second reading of the Canterbury Bribery Prevention Bill having been moved, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL announced the intention of the Government to withdraw the bill, as well as the four measures with reference to the boroughs of Cambridge, Kingston, Maldon, and Barnstable. The bills would disfranchise certain individuals shown to have been guilty of corruption by the reports of the election committees. As a matter of principle it might be doubted whether it was fair to inflict punishment upon individuals for offences proved almost exclusively by their own confession, given under a pledge of impunity. As a practical difficulty in the way of passing the bills, he observed that the schedules containing the names of the alleged offenders who were to fall within their purview had been found to be full of errors.

In the course of a brief debate which followed this announcement, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he intended to propose the continued suspension of the writs for the five boroughs in question until the two general bills for preventing bribery and corruption, which now lay before a Select Committee up-stairs, had been fairly discussed in the House.

Mr. DISRAELI made an elaborate attack upon the Government, in the course of which he remarked that seven important bills had been introduced by them during the session. Three of them had been defeated—those for remodelling the Law of Settlement, for changing the Educational System in Scotland, and for re-constructing the Parliamentary Oaths. Three more had been withdrawn—the bill now under discussion, the Civil Service Bill, and the Reform Bill. One remained still in suspense for reforming the University of Oxford, having already suffered much damage, with a probability of ultimate discomfiture. Remark upon the weakness of the Ministry as shown by their inability to carry their measures, and on their rashness in bringing important questions before the Legislature without the ability to settle them, the right hon. member adverted to the personal position occupied by Lord J. Russell, whom he taunted with having deserted his party, and taken a subordinate place among his most virulent opponents.

The motion that the order for the second reading of the Canterbury Bribery Prevention Bill should be discharged, was then agreed to.

A similar motion having been made with regard to the next bill, respecting the borough of Cambridge,

Lord J. RUSSELL took the opportunity of replying to Mr. Disraeli. Since the reform of the House of Commons, Ministers, he remarked, no longer enjoyed their old and pleasant security of commanding majorities. The right hon. gentleman himself, when he was a Minister, brought forward a plan of finance on which he had bestowed considerable labour, but was not so fortunate as to obtain the sanction of the House for it. But though he (Lord J. Russell) regretted the failure of several measures, the Government had obtained the sanction of the House on other points of yet greater consequence. Their negotiations before the war, their measures for carrying it on, and their financial policy, had all received authentication by the Legislature. Upon some of these questions the Opposition had not ventured to challenge a vote, on others they had been defeated by considerable majorities—a result which warranted the inference that whatever confidence the Government could obtain in that House, Mr. Disraeli could boast of none.

Mr. DISRAELI returned to the personal charge, and accused Ministers of having obtained the sanction of the House to their foreign policy, by keeping back the most important of the papers relating to the negotiations. He went on to charge the noble Lord with unfair and factious opposition to the Derby Administration. Scarcely had he retired from office, from which, let it be remembered, he had been driven, not by any efforts of the Opposition, but by discursive quarrels with his own colleagues, when he went into fierce opposition, exhausting every combination of faction in order to defeat the establishment of the militia force upon the voluntary system. With reference to a charge made by the noble Lord that he (Mr. Disraeli) had made the Jewish Disabilities Bill a mere political convenience, voting or not voting against it, as best suited him, he gave it the most unequivocal and unqualified denial.

Sir G. GREY, deprecating the tone which the debate had taken, declared that the friends and colleagues of Lord J. Russell still retained their old confidence in him unshaken.

Colonel PEEL (who spoke from the Opposition benches) disclaimed all sympathy with the personal assault which Mr. Disraeli had directed against the noble member for London.

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill was then discharged.

Upon the motion for the discharge of the order of the day for the second reading of the Kingston-upon-Hull Bribery Prevention Bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL again rose and defended himself from the personal attacks of Mr. Disraeli. As regarded the present Cabinet, he was happy to say that they were agreed upon all general principles of domestic policy. As to the conduct of the war, if he should be of opinion that the Government was not carrying it on with that degree of vigour which makes war successful, and with a view to a peace which alone could be safe and honourable, from that moment he should cease to be a member of it.

Mr. OSBORNE charged Mr. Disraeli with having erroneously contradicted the statement made by Lord J. Russell, to the effect that he (Mr. Disraeli) had absented himself from debates and divisions on behalf of Jewish emancipation. Mr. Osborne referred to "Hansard," for the purpose of showing that he had been absent from at least one division, and on another had voted in the negative.

The personal interchanges were continued by Mr. Disraeli, Sir J. Pakington, and other members; among whom was Mr. BRIGHT, who protested against the precedent set by the present Government, in first

involving the country in a war, and then claiming exemption from the ordinary casualties that could befall a Ministry, on the plea that they must not be embarrassed while carrying it on.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after touching upon a personal charge addressed against himself by Mr. Disraeli—that he had assailed Lord Derby with "sanctimonious eloquence"—corrected Mr. Bright's misapprehension as to the rights and privileges of a Ministry during the progress of a war. He then sketched the career of the existing Administration, and enumerated their performances during the last session; pleading that pending circumstances rendered the present session altogether exceptional, and contending that the charge brought against them, of legislative impotence, was altogether unwarrantable.

The discussion then terminated; and the orders for second readings of the three remaining bills (Kingston, Maldon, and Barnstable) were discharged.

The Exchequer-bonds Bill, the Stamp-duties Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill were severally read a second time. The Excise duties Bill passed through Committee, and the Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

## PAROCHIAL SCHOOLMASTERS OF SCOTLAND.

The LORD-ADVOCATE of Scotland moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the salaries of the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland—a temporary measure—the provisions of which he briefly explained. He likewise vindicated his motives in introducing the Education Bill. After a short discussion, leave was given.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Railway and Canal Traffic Regulation Bill passed through Committee.

The Manning the Navy Bill, the Navy Pay Bill, and the second Common Law Procedure Bill, were severally read a third time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There being only thirty-six members present at four o'clock, the House immediately adjourned to Thursday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord LYNDHURST, in reply to Lord Campbell, said that, unless he could obtain an assurance that his bill for the alteration of the Oaths taken by Members of Parliament, which he had introduced last session, would be assented to by their Lordships, he would not, certainly, introduce that measure in the present session.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in answer to a question from the Earl of Ellenborough, repeated his former statement, namely, that her Majesty's troops serving in the East, had been provided most amply with means of transport as far as the sea was concerned. To effect the disembarkation of our troops at Gallipoli, it was, he never, necessary to have a supply of large flat-bottomed boats, with which it was impossible our vessels could be provided. These particular boats were, however, furnished by the authorities at the port, and our troops were, of course, glad to accept such assistance.

The Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

The Bills of Exchange Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Railway and Canal Traffic Regulation Bill, as amended, was reported.

The Prisoners' Removal Bill passed through Committee.

Lord CANNING, in reply to Lord Beaumont, said that two officers were to be sent out to the East as Postmasters to the Army and Navy.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. HUME gave notice of his intention, after the recess, to move a resolution to the effect that it would promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the working classes, if facilities be given for opening the Museum, Marlborough-house, and other similar institutions to the public on Sundays, after the hours of Divine Worship.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. MASTERMAN, stated that orders had been sent to the Admirals of the Allied fleets in the Baltic and the Black Sea to institute a blockade of the principal Russian ports.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the adoption of the resolutions agreed to by the Committee which sat on the business of the House, and of which he was the Chairman. The first resolution was—"That it be an instruction to all Committees of the whole House to which Bills may be committed, that they have power to make such amendments therein as they shall think fit, provided they be relevant to the subject matter of the Bill; but that, if any such amendments shall not be within the title of the Bill, they do amend the title accordingly, and do report the same specially to the House."

After some discussion, the resolution was agreed to.

Several other resolutions of a technical character having been agreed to, the last resolution proposed was as follows:—"That the House at its rising on Friday do stand adjourned until the following Monday."

Mr. BRIGHT opposed this resolution. He thought that the House ought to be cautious before they gave up the opportunities which the present rules of the House afforded hon. members for stimulating the executive officers of State, sitting in the House, to proceed with what was good, or warning them against doing what was evil. The most important discussions generally took place upon the usual motion on Friday, of moving the adjournment of the House until Monday.

Mr. F. French, Lord D. Stuart, and Mr. Hume, severally addressed the House against the resolution.

Mr. DISRAELI thought that the existing system afforded a popular privilege to independent members—a privilege which, he believed, was generally exercised for the public advantage. He could not, therefore, support the resolution.

Mr. E. DENISON quoted the opinion of the late Sir R. Peel in favour of the maintenance of the existing rules.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought it would be inexpedient to propose a resolution of this kind—restricting the powers of debate without the general concurrence of the House. He recommended the withdrawal of the resolution.

Sir J. PAKINGTON having assented, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Income-tax (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.

## OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House went into Committee upon the Oxford University Bill, resuming the consideration of the clauses from the twenty-sixth clause which related to private halls.

Amendments were moved by Mr. Ewart, Mr. Mowbray, and Mr. Goulburn; some with a view of extending those halls, and others of rejecting the clause altogether.

The Government, however, after considerable discussion, succeeded in carrying their clause.

There was very little progress made in the measure throughout the night.

EARLY HAY HARVEST.—The first hay grass of the season was cut on Tuesday last by Mr. John Pritt, of the King's Arms Inn, Lancaster, on his farm at Beaumont. For several years successively Mr. Pritt has had the first hay in those parts.

OPENING OF THE GANGES CANAL.—The Ganges Canal, the greatest public work as yet constructed by the English in India, was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra on the 8th of April. The scene at the opening, as described by the local papers—English clergymen reading a form of prayer for the occasion, Brahmins throwing flowers into the stream, an imposing display of troops, a general distribution of sweetmeats, missionaries preaching to the crowd, racing in sacks, and the like—formed a *melange* that could only have been presented in British India.

DIETARY INDISCRETIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—No small amount of sickness is likely to prevail among the inexperienced Europeans, unless they change their system of walking the streets at mid-day, and eating large meat dinners, accompanied by heavy liquors, as at home. The natives of this country are temperate from necessity; they look upon strong wines and liqueurs as no better than poison, and a drinker of spirits is considered as doomed a man as an opium-eater would be with us. As the hot season is now upon us, they remain at home in the daytime and only venture out in the cool evening, when a fresh breeze comes down the Bosphorus and stirs the dust and tobacco-laden atmosphere of the city. Yet the English are striding about with walkingsticks under the blazing sun, and return from a ten miles walk to a dinner such as would be appropriate to an English December! They may expect excellent health if they accommodate themselves to the habits and usages of the country; but, if they persist in their present mode of life, many casualties must result, and those strongest and most sturdy in appearance will be the first to suffer from fever, which always seems anxious to grapple with a powerful antagonist.

## MUSIC.

THE musical event of the week has been the re-appearance of Grist at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. It is now certain that her brilliant career is almost run. She is to appear only for a few nights, and then take leave of the stage for ever. It is announced that her farewell performance will include only a few of her principal parts, the foremost of which is *Norma*, in which character she appeared on Thursday night. As might be expected, the greatest interest was excited, and every part of the house was crowded. On her entrance she was received with a burst of applause, which continued for several minutes. She looked as noble and beautiful as ever. Her voice, though a little (and a very little) diminished in power, seemed to have even more than its former sweetness. She never sang the charming "Casta Diva" more exquisitely; and her action, throughout the whole piece, retained all its unrivalled grace, energy, and passion. At the end of the famous trio which closes the first act (the finest passage of the opera), she was twice recalled with acclamations, and similar enthusiasm attended the final fall of the curtain. The part of *Adalgisa* was performed, for the first time, by Mdlle. Marai, whose reception was very favourable. Tamberlik was the *Pollione*; and Lablache, for the first time at this theatre, appeared in his old part of *Oroveso*.

THE ROYAL OPERA at Drury-lane has produced nothing new, unless the appearance of Sims Reeves in the character of *Edgardo*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," be considered a novelty. It is, indeed, his first appearance in that part at the Royal Opera; but that is all, for his performance of it, both in Italian and English, is quite familiar to the public. It is marked with his usual merits and faults: on the one hand, much dramatic energy and passion, especially in the final scene, combined with great power and beauty of voice; on the other, those mannerisms which seem to be growing upon him and detract from the charm of his singing—the worst of which are, his drawing die-away closes, and his habit of alternating between shouts at the full stretch of his voice and whispers almost inaudible, without anything in the sense to justify such violent transitions. Pity that a singer, so great in many respects, should injure his own reputation by indulging in habits which, if persisted in, will become inveterate and incurable. The character of *Lucia* has been very respectably sustained by Mdlle. Büry. The only English opera yet performed has been "Fra Diavolo," which is no English opera at all, but only a French opera with English words. The brigand has long been one of Reeves's most popular parts. Neither has anything new been done in the German department. "Don Giovanni" has been repeated, and Madame Rudersdorf has established herself in the favour of the public by her *das* performance of *Donna Anna*. But the "Zauberflöte," last week announced for this evening, with this lady in the character of *Pamina*, appears to be adjourned *sine die*. The truth seems to be that the managers of this establishment have too many irons in the fire. By adding English opera (which, after all, is not genuine English opera) to the German and Italian branches with which they set out, they are, we fear, involving themselves in expense, difficulties, and embarrassments—preventing themselves from bringing out the standard works they have promised, and from doing justice to those which they are performing. There are already grounds of complaint as to the quality and completeness of their performances. Their orchestra has sensibly degenerated: it contains many incompetent hands not in it at first. Those who attempt too many things are unable to do any of them well. Had the Drury lane managers confined themselves to German opera, by far the most successful branch of their concern, they would have been able to give performances such as have never yet been heard in England—performances, too, in which they have no competitors. In Italian opera they have to contend, on unequal terms, with their powerful rival in Covent-garden; and, as to English opera, it is obvious that, by tacking it to their scheme, they will neither do good to English opera nor to themselves. English opera, to raise its head and flourish, must stand on its own foundation, independent and alone.

AMONG the benefit Concerts of the week, the most remarkable have been those of Mr. Kiallmark, Herr Oberthür, and Mr. Neate. Mr. Kiallmark's Concert, on Monday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms, was of a high class. He had provided a complete and select orchestra—a thing seldom done at benefit concerts—which enabled him to give some of the classical works of the great masters, particularly Mozart's Symphony in G Minor, Weber's Overture to "Oberon," and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. Kiallmark displayed his powers as a pianist by a very fine performance of Hummel's Concerto in B Minor, and Moscheles's "Recollections of Ireland." There were vocal pieces by Miss Louisa Fyne, Madame Amedie, Miss Barclay, Mr. Lefort and M. Herbert. Herr Oberthür's concert, on Tuesday, was very interesting to the amateurs of the harp, on which instrument he is a masterly performer. He played a fantasia, in which several fine Scottish airs were introduced; a duet, with Miss Arabella Goldard, on the harp and piano; and another duet with Signor Regondi, the latter gentleman playing the concertina. There were songs and duets by Madame Clara Novello, Mdlle. Sedlitzek, M. Lefort, and other favourite performers. Mr. Neate concluded, on Thursday morning, his series of performances of classical pianoforte music. These performances have been admirable, and worthy of Mr. Neate's high reputation. They have consisted of the finest sonatas and concerted pieces of Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and other great masters, intermixed with several of his own compositions—works of high merit. All these concerts attracted crowded and fashionable audiences.

THE committee for conducting the next FESTIVAL OF THE THREE CHOIRS—to be held this season at Worcester—are making preparations for performances on a greater scale than usual. They have already engaged the following vocal performers:—Madame Viardot Garcia, Madame Castellan, Mrs. Weiss, Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Loocky, Herr Fornés, and Mr. Weiss. They endeavoured to obtain the services of Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind), but have received an answer from her in which she says that "her plans for the season are of such a nature as not to allow her to accept the flattering offer made by them." The Festival takes place in September.

## THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—A kind of dramatic idyl, under the title of "Au Printemps," was produced on Wednesday, when M. Lafont took his benefit at this theatre. It is in verse, and written by M. Léopold Laluyé. The stage, as usual with many dramas of its class, is divided into two scenes, but with a more natural disposition than ordinary, for they represent two different sections of a wood, in which an old and a young couple are severally engaged in courtship. The young are exceedingly romantic, and the old exceedingly utilitarian; and the contrast of the two styles of wooing constitutes the piquancy and point of the action. With a fabric so slight, almost all depends on the performers. Mdlles. Luther and St. Georges, with MM. Leon and Tourillon, gave both animation and distinctness to their several parts; the whole making not only a moving picture pleasing to contemplate, but an example of reality in which the two extremes of character are reconciled, as in the actual world. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were present, the audience being numerous.

MARYLEBONE.—The "Love Chase" was performed on Monday, *Neighbour Constance* being supported by Mrs. Wallack, with remarkable vivacity and force. The management close this theatre to-day till September, when it will re-open for the performance of the legitimate drama, including some new and original productions, for which preparations on an extensive scale are understood to be making.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Wigao, after a long absence, returned to the stage on Monday. The play was "The First Night," and attracted a large audience.

MANCHESTER.—The local papers mention with much commendation Mr. Knowles's efforts to produce the Shakespearean drama with appropriate splendour. A particular feature has been made of "Macbeth," "Antony and Cleopatra," and "Henry VIII.," in which Miss Glyn has been the great attraction. "The School for Scandal" has also been acted, and her *Lady Teazle* is highly praised.

LYCEUM.—This theatre, it is announced, will be re-opened on Whit-Monday.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—A dramatic reading of the Second Part of Shakespeare's "Henry IV." was delivered on Thursday evening, by Mr. Wightwick, author of "The Palace of Architecture." Most performances of the sort have lately been rather actings than readings. Mr. Wightwick does not err in that direction; indeed, he does not aim at a stage-in-erpretation, but an intelligent distribution of emphasis fitted for the drawing-room. Not that he is deficient in a talent for impersonation; for his *Sir John Falstaff* was clearly and even forcibly delineated; but he is guilty of no exaggeration, and affects no broad distinctions. He is much to be commended for his taste and judgment.



"ANDOVER," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY, 1854

## TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

WE wish we could tell in what way our leading authors are employed at the present moment. Let us try. The Nestor of our poets is still adding new notes to his pleasing collection of poems; Mr. Hallam is adding and dating new notes to his great historical works; Lord Mahon is completing his "History of England;" Mr. Macaulay is busy with *Saunders* and the *Bedchamber Intrigue*; Mr. Carlyle is making *Frederick the Great* to live, as he has made *Oliver Cromwell*, *Samuel Johnson*, and *Robert Burns*; Millman meditates Scriptural epics, but is chiefly intent in maintaining the new opening to St. Paul's—that epic in stone and lime; Mr. Lockhart has just retired, like Milton, to a "garden house;" Mr. Wilson Croker is still on Pope; and Mr. Ruskin is indulging in paradoxes as wild as any to be found in Warburton.

The statue of Professor Wilson is to be an out-door statue, and in bronze. The committee are busy, and a London committee is talked about. No sculptor has yet been named. Wherever *Ebony* is read, Wilson is admired. The statue is due equally to the poet and the man.

The great war in which we are now engaged is connected with a little artistic episode, on which artists whose reading extends beyond the annual Academy catalogue, frequently and fondly enlarge. Our Civil Wars scattered the collection of Charles I.; the first French Revolution gave us the Orleans Gallery; our own ignorance of art, and in a comparatively peaceful period, allowed the far-famed Houghton Gallery to be sold to the Empress Catherine. When this war is over, and Peace bath her victory, we should claim—so artists and amateurs allege—the Houghton Gallery as one of the minor conditions of peace.

Among the art exhibitions at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, during the present week, the attractions have been the water-colour drawings of the late William Oliver, and a choice Clarkson Stanfield, "Tilbury Fort." Mr. Oliver possessed a fatal facility in art, yet he was clever. The Stanfield (to be sold on Monday) is a capital example of a thoroughly English artist. Let us add that the subject, Tilbury Fort, is essentially an English subject—smacking of the Thames, the Spanish Armada, and Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Cockerell, R.A., has retired from the office of Architect to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Mr. Penrose has been appointed his successor. A better appointment could not have been made. This mention of St. Paul's and Mr. Cockerell reminds us of a strange anachronism, and a strange description, in an otherwise excellent drawing by an architect of the same name, in the present Royal Academy Exhibition. We allude to the "Thanksgiving in St. Paul's after the Victory over the Spanish Fleet, 1718," in which we find costumes of the year 1718; and, strange to say, the recently-erected warehouses in St. Paul's Churchyard are shown, as if they existed in the reign of George I. The error of description is, that the view is an exterior, and not an interior—it is a procession to St. Paul's: the Thanksgiving was inside St. Paul's.

The Guildhall Wellington monument has been entrusted to Mr. Bell the sculptor of Dorothea, and other works of poetic beauty and portrait character. The selection will not be unpopular with the public, for Mr. Bell, if he does not command approbation, will assuredly not offend against artistic rules and military etiquette. To allow the monument to appear as a companion to the Nelson, Alderman Beckford's monument will be removed to another compartment. Mr. Bell has an ample field, and a good subject before him—for the City is sadly deficient in good sculpture, and the man he has to honour is European and enduring in his reputation.

The last example of Mr. Cousins's skill in the art of engraving fully confirms his high reputation as an engraver, and most deservedly places him with the great mezzotint artists he is known to admire—Fisher, McArdeil, and Raphael Smith. We allude to Mr. Sant's much-commended picture of the "Infant Samuel"—one of the leading attractions of recent Royal Academy Exhibitions. Sir Joshua did not catch the inspired look of the boy—he has copied a mere good-looking child—a common type of boy to be met with in every studio; but Mr. Sant has caught the Scriptural Samuel; and Mr. Cousins has translated Mr. Sant's picture with the feeling of a painter, and the fidelity of an accomplished engraver.

Three fresh Exhibitions of Art in London are about to open. The British Institution is nearly ready with its annual Exhibition of the Works of Ancient Masters (of which we hear favourable accounts); Mr. Gambart is engaged in getting up an exhibition of Turner's pictures (the management could not be in better hands); and Mr. Graves is busy arranging the choice examples of modern Belgian art which the King of the Belgians entrusted to the Great Irish Exhibition of last year. The British Institution will charge its customary shilling for admission; Mr. Gambart will, most properly, charge the same sum for the Turner Exhibition; but the Belgian pictures will, under Mr. Graves's care, be a free exhibition—though necessarily restricted to artists, and amateurs of art.

A very old and esteemed friend of the late Mr. Justice Talfourd has written to us on the subject of Talfourd's birthplace. He is said, as we observed last week, to have been born at Stafford; but this, it appears, is not the case. The town of Reading, which claimed him for her son, and returned him to Parliament as her member, on more than one occasion, was the birthplace of Talfourd. "Talfourd," our Correspondent writes, "pointed out to me the very house, in the parish of St. Lawrence, in the town of Reading, in which he was born; and the fact of his birth there has been lately corroborated by his venerable mother, who is still living." The historian of Berkshire will do well by noting the circumstance, and marking the particular locality. The bust for Stafford has been confided to Mr. Lough.

The literary effects of the late Sir William Betham, sold at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, on Thursday last, included an autograph letter from Oliver Cromwell to his son Henry, dated April the 21st, 1656, and printed in Carlyle's "Cromwell." This most characteristic letter fills three sides of a sheet of yellow foolscap; is wholly in Cromwell's hand; has his signature, "Oliver, P.," with his seal in wax, and the address. The price was not too great—seventeen pounds ten shillings. Curiousities rise with associations such as this letter unquestionably contains are now eagerly coveted by all who care to live in the past, and to be taken, as it were, into the very presence of a great man who conceived and accomplished changes of which we still feel most sensibly the good rather than the evil effects.

**THE BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.**—An elaborate statement has lately been prepared, showing the condition of all the banks in the United States, their capital and liabilities, both in the shape of circulation and discounts, and their stocks of specie. From this it appears that the total number of establishments is 1059, of which 312 belong to the State of New York. There are also 149 branches. Their total circulation at the commencement of the present year seems to have been equal to \$41,000,000, while their specie was a little above \$10,000,000. Their deposits amounted to \$37,000,000, making their total liabilities \$78,000,000. Although the bullion held against their circulation is only one-fourth, while the standard proportion in this country under the old system used to be regarded as one-third, it is fully equal the amount usually retained. An important consideration with reference to this point is, that the Government hold a total of nearly \$6,000,000 sterling, which, being locked up in their own vaults and unrepresented by paper of any kind, is as valueless for all the immediate purposes of commerce as if it were at the bottom of the sea. It is also believed that there is more gold and silver in circulation among the people than at any previous period.

**PUBLIC OPINION IN BERLIN.**—An incident occurred at Berlin, last week, which has been the subject of much conversation. At one extremity of the Thier Garten there exists a coffee and beer garden called the "Zelten" (tents), celebrated, during the revolution, for open-air meetings. On the space opposite was a sort of raised wooden platform, roofed with boards, erected for, and used in ordinary times by, a band, but taken possession of during the revolution by public orators, the one more rabid than the other. One evening last week the crowd assembled round this platform, and called for the Austrian national air, which being played, cheers were given for Austria, and still louder cheers for the Prince of Prussia; whereupon, as the crowd showed symptoms of being troublesomely disposed, the constables interfered, and requested the musicians and bystanders to withdraw. This order was forthwith obeyed; but immediately afterwards a large party of the latter returned tranquilly into the town until they reached the Prince of Prussia's palace, where they stopped, gave loud cheers for his Royal Highness, and then quietly dispersed. In consequence of all this the platform has been removed by order of the police, and permission for the band to play at this spot has been withdrawn. Orders have also been issued, it is said, to the leaders of orchestras in the numerous places of public resort, to adhere strictly to their printed or written programmes as approved of previously by the police.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## EPSOM RACES.

**TUESDAY.**—A dreary morning was this, to begin the great metropolitan racing holidays! Rain fell heavily during Monday night, and a dull morning, with strong showers met the assemblage on Epsom Downs. At noon, however, the weather cleared up, and a pleasant afternoon made amends for the earlier disappointment. The following were the events of the day:—

Craven Stakes.—Defiance, 1. Lascelles, 2.  
Woodcote Stakes.—Flatterer, 1. Mary, 2.  
Epsom Summer Handicap.—Axwell, 1. Hazelnut, 2.  
Horton Stakes.—Remnant, 1. New Brighton, 2.  
Manor Plate.—Roebuck, 1. Hazelnut, 2.  
Heathcote Plate.—Ephesus, 1. Austrey, 2.

**WEDNESDAY.**—To make amends for the forenoon of Tuesday, nothing could be finer than the weather this morning, and, indeed, the whole of the day. The various railway trains brought detachments of visitors from London, Brighton, Portsmouth, and the towns on the south coast. Nor was the old road neglected, and vehicles of all grades brought their freights to swell the assemblage on the "Darby Day;" but at no time did the pleasure-seekers and business-men average the number on the Downs of recent years. A capital day's sport, however, satisfied, or ought to do, the concourse met for that purpose. The following is a list of the day's sport:—

Carew Stakes.—Ephesus, 1. Defiance, 2.

## THE DERBY DAY.

Andover	..	..	..	..	(A. Day)	1
King Tom	..	..	..	..	(Charlton)	2
Hermit	..	..	..	..	(Wells)	3
Early Bird	..	..	..	..	(Aldcroft)	4

The following also ran:—Dervish, Autocrat, Woodcote, Hospodar, Welham, The First Lord, Marc Antony, Middlesex, Canute, Winkfield, Punchbox, Grey Plover, Neville, Bracken, New Warrior, Papageno, Knight of St. George, Alembic, Rodomell, Coup d'Etat, Wild Huntsman, Champagne, Marsyas.

Betting at starting: 7 to 2 agst Andover, 10 to 1 agst King Tom, 20 to 1 each agst the Hermit and Early Bird.

After the usual preparatory canter, the horses returned to the paddock, and were soon afterwards called to the post by the starter. The *coup d'œil* at this moment was extremely picturesque: the thousands of spectators surging up against the rails—the vast masses on the hill-side—the multitude crowding the inclosures and the Grand Stand—had their eyes immediately riveted, as it were, on one point—the starting-place. Slowly, and in a compact form, the horses proceeded towards it from the paddock, the colours of the riders having a gorgeous effect in the broad sunshine. At the very first signal a beautiful start was effected. Hospodar immediately went to the front with Marc Antony, Canute and Wild Huntsman heading the pack. On nearing the turn, Wild Huntsman ran up to Hospodar, and Dervish lay about sixth. Marc Antony and Canute then dropping off. At the road, both Hospodar and Wild Huntsman were beaten. Here it now took the lead, followed in close order by Andover, King Tom, Dervish, Knight of St. George, Marsyas, Early Bird, and New Warrior. Andover waited to the half-distance, when he went ahead, followed by King Tom, who made a very resolute effort, but was beaten easily by a length. Half a length between the second and third, and a neck between the third and fourth. Dervish, Marsyas, New Warrior, and Wild Huntsman were the next four. Value of the stakes, £3950.

Notwithstanding the great concourse of people on the Downs, the course was admirably kept by detachments of the metropolitan and local horse and foot police. Praise is due to Mr. Doring, and the Newmarket staff of officials, for the excellent arrangements by which the proceedings were conducted with perfect regularity.

Epsom Town Plate.—Mishap, 1. Roebuck, 2.  
Epsom Cup.—Kingston, 1. Rataplan, 2.  
Durdans Stakes.—Vaultress, 1. Glenstrae, 2.  
Great Exhibition Plate.—Assayer, 1. Noisette, 2.

## THURSDAY.

Four-Year-old Stakes.—Dabchick, 1. Tobolski, 2.  
Two-Year-old Stakes.—Bessie, 1. Para, 2.  
Grand Stand Plate.—Miss Bolton, 1. Axwell, 2.  
Selling Stakes.—Pebble, 1. Emperor, 2.  
Cobham Plate.—Eliza, 1. Orinoco, 2.  
Queen's Guineas.—Advice, 1. Comfit, 2.

## BETTING AT EPSOM.

OAKS.—6 to 4 agst Meteor; 3 to 1 agst Bribery; 12 to 1 agst Omeo and Mincester; 14 to 1 agst Miss Worthington; 20 to 1 agst Malmsey, Sortie, and Honeyuckle.  
ST. LEGER.—7 to 2 agst King Tom.

**RACES FOR NEXT WEEK.**—On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the Manchester meeting takes place; Lenham Races, also, will be held on Wednesday; and on Thursday and Friday the Southwell meeting comes off.

**CRICKET.**—THE UNITED ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN V. THIRTEEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND TWO PROFESSIONALS.—This match was commenced at Cambridge on Monday last, and, after two days' contest, ended in favour of the United Eleven. The score stood:—T. University, two innings, 167; the United Eleven, first innings, 88; second ditto, 80, and eight wickets to go down.



EPSOM RACES.—THE RETURN FROM THE DERBY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"FRENCH LUGGER RUNNING INTO CALAIS."—PAINTED BY E. W. COOKE.

We resume this week our critical notices of the Royal Academy Exhibition; and call in, as is our custom, the aid of the graver, to do what the pen cannot do. We should be glad to carry this kind of joint illustra-

tion still further than hitherto we have enabled to effect; but the arts of war demand so many of our columns, that we are obliged to render less justice to the Academy and the arts of peace than it is our wish to

have done. Still we shall give our readers a fair taste of the Academy; and, in addition to our illustrations of last week (favourable examples of excellence in their way), we now supply two other illustrations.



"A CABIN IN A VINEYARD."—PAINTED BY T. UWINS, R.A.

On the 16th May, at Hertford, Lucy Sophia Pollard, widow of the Rev. John Pollard, Rector of Bensington, Herts, daughter of Major-General and Lady Frances Morgan, a grand-daughter of Bennet, 3rd Earl of Harborough, aged 69.

**FIVE POUNDS.**—Ladies and Gentlemen may learn in one hour to take **PORTRAITS** and **LANDSCAPES**, and may purchase the necessary Apparatus for Five Pounds at the London School of Photography, 78, Newgate-street.

Co., purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.